

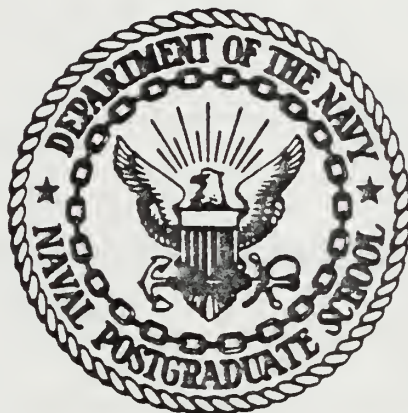
LANGUAGE DIFFERENTIATION BASED ON  
SOUND PATTERNS OF THE SPOKEN WORD

Roger Darrell Cook

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# NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

## Monterey, California



# THESIS

LANGUAGE DIFFERENTIATION BASED ON  
SOUND PATTERNS OF THE SPOKEN WORD

by

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March 1976

Thesis Advisor:

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Statistical analysis and "loop" tests indicated that languages do have unique patterns and can be differentiated on the statistics contained in the first three sounds. 100% correct decisions were achieved for as few as five words in the loop test. Limited base data negated result significance beyond three successive sounds.



Language Differentiation Based On  
Sound Patterns Of The Spoken Word

by

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requirements for the degree of

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## ABSTRACT

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. LANGUAGE PROBLEMS, GENERAL

There has existed for a great many years the desire and requirement to differentiate languages both categorically and specifically. It is relatively easy to accept that a person can mentally detect an unknown foreign language and guess (often accurately) its origin. However, this mental process has not been successfully duplicated using mechanical/electrical devices in spite of research efforts.

Language barriers have historically been major opponents of international well-being. Interpreters bridged many gaps, however, the lack of multi-linguists necessitated the need for a large number of bi-lingual specialists. Therefore, a pool of interpreters is required to conduct the routine business of international relations. Linguist selection is simplified for some physical characteristics, however, it would be quite embarrassing to select a Chinese translator for a Korean dignitary. Modern voice communications eliminate all physical characteristics except those representative of the speaker and his language. The question then, was whether the sound content itself contained sufficient information of a unique quality (language dependent) so as to make it distinguishable from all other possibilities. Certainly it is desirable to establish communications expediently and correctly.

Languages are coded utterances, therefore, it seems possible to differentiate the languages by recognizing the type and quality of code being used. A "guess" as noted above has some merit, but lacks the continual precision available in a machine (computer).



## B. WRITTEN LANGUAGES

Written communications have been developed based on either the interpretation of the coded sound or a picture representing the item one desires to convey. Not surprisingly there has been a move in the interest of internationalism to convert the pictorial forms of some written languages to the Romanized script. Most apparent was the recent introduction of "PINYIN" to the Chinese language [Ref. 1]. One intent of the conversion is the introduction of phonetics to the school systems to establish proper pronunciation. The accepted international languages are English, French, and Spanish. Since these languages are Romanized, the conversion from pictorial to Roman suggests that future generations will be less burdened in mastering a second language. In the conversion the ideograms are phonetically transcribed using the IPA (discussed in section II).

Phonetics, then, is a basis through which sounds are transcribed and establishes a common base between the spoken and written word. It is the purpose of this paper to establish the feasibility of automatically differentiating languages based on the average phonemic content over various input lengths. The source data used was various phonetic transcriptions of the selected test languages. The reference data is based on transcribed word frequency (for usage) lists, some text selections, and conversation samples for each of the selected test languages. The reference data is used to establish matrices of probability which measure the sound types and sequences in languages.



## C. SPEECH

Speech, as stated earlier, is any length of coded utterances. An utterance is herein defined as the forced emission of modulated air from an oral or nasal orifice. Coding implies that some means is applied to modify the air from its zero state. The zero state is defined as unmodulated inhaled or exhaled air, i.e., normal breathing patterns. The modification or modulation of the air is achieved by the mechanisms of speech to produce audible sound waves. The mechanics of speech are discussed in some detail in Appendices A and B.

The coding or modulation of air flow is classified into the major categories: vowels (V), stops (S), fricatives (F), and nasals (N). These categories are further subclassified into individual sounds which are unique in their generation and in the characteristics of the modulated pressure wave output. A more detailed description of these categories can be found in section 2 of Appendix A.

The uniqueness of certain sounds has been a detrimental aspect to experimenters in the area of synthetic voice generation. Conversely, certain categories have striking similarities which allow simulator redundancy. In the vowel category, Dr. Rosenblum [Ref. 2] demonstrated how one vowel sound could be converted directly to another by means of selective formant filtering. Other works with specific sound categories are discussed in section 3 of Appendix A.

The pause is a special case of coded output, and is an essential element in speech analysis. Potter, Kopp, and Kopp [Ref. 3] interpreted long strings of sounds as recorded on a spectrogram after they had first recorded the series "word--pause--word--pause" spectrograms and were sure where the word boundaries occurred. In speech the pauses provide



a starting and ending point for analysis. The time between pauses is random, as is the actual length of the pause.

The data between the pauses is composed of sounds from the major categories, and for this analysis it was assumed that the sounds could be identified at least categorically, and removed for analysis. The actual conversion of spoken speech into a form for analysis was accomplished indirectly via phonetic transcriptions which is the subject of part III.



## II. ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

In the 90th meeting of the Acoustic Society of America, 150 different papers were presented on various research efforts being done in the voice/speech field [Ref. 4]. The speakers varied from language teachers, phoneticians, etc., to medical doctors, psychologists, physicists, and engineers. They represented various universities, and private organizations from the United States and abroad. There were several papers which looked into differences in languages, but were microscopic in nature. They were concerned with the specific functions of the system which made certain vowel or consonant sounds in one language vary from another, i.e., why a palatitized "i" sound varied from the non-palatitized "i." More specifically is it only the palatitization or are other factors involved. For example some looked at sound clusters of vowel-consonant combinations (VCVVCCV), and focused on the fact that certainly a palatalized "i" is forced by the sound preceeding or succeeding the "i" sound. Other studies were slanted toward speaker recognition schemes. Some were done in languages other than their own, while others looked at recognition criteria in their native languages. These latter results in general hinted that language dependent factors do exist. Note that when transcriptions are used speaker dependence is somewhat removed, i.e., the method of speaking (dialect) is retained, however, the properties unique to the speaker (fundamental frequency, muscle impairment, nose size and shape, etc.) are absent.



### III. PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTIONS

#### A. HISTORY

##### 1. General Background

Using symbols as a means of communications goes back through several civilizations. It is almost academic to determine whether hieroglyphic styles came prior to, concurrently or after vocalized descriptions. The fact is that a means to convey thought other than by vocalization was required, and developed. The various alphabets used throughout the world have certainly proven themselves able vehicles inside of their boundaries, but simultaneously represent an additional hurdle to commonality across language boundaries. There are approximately thirty different alphabets currently being used throughout the world. It was not documented until the nineteenth century that the presently used alphabets were deemed to be deficient. Potter, Kopp, and Kopp [Ref. 3, p. 1] point out that Melvin Bell (father of Alexander Graham Bell) developed a set of symbols which specified the pronunciation of words so accurately, that anyone familiar with the system could repeat the word precisely. Bell's contribution was primarily aimed as an aid for the deaf, although it also made a definite impact on the fields of language, phonetics, and the electronic analysis of speech; e.g., the sound spectrograph was certainly a by-product of the search for a visible means to convey what is heard. A brief description of the sound spectrograph is given in Appendix A.

##### 2. Development of the IPA

Language teachers, in the mid 1800's, recognized certain limitations in their ability to teach proper pronunciation using traditional alphabets. Many teachers circumvented these limitations by developing symbols to describe the type of sound required. As communications and



transportation technology bridged the gaps between teachers they began to discover that others were having problems similiar to their own, thus informal teacher collectives were formed. The International Phonetic Association [Ref. 5] attribute their origin largely to the efforts of Paul Passy who headed a small group of language teachers in France in 1886. Passy and his colleagues found that the 26 characters in the Roman alphabet were largely inadequate when trying to teach proper pronunciation. Many sounds for the same letter or combination of letters were in fact generated in the vocal system with distinctly different mechanics. Armed with this information, they drew up a new alphabet to fulfill their needs. The new alphabet was composed entirely of symbols each of which represented a unique sound. Their new alphabet was fully defined and used throughout the text of the first publication of the periodical "Dhi Fonetik Titcer [Ref. 5]." Others were drawn by this unique idea and subsequent events resulted in the formation of the International Phonetic Association. The work of Samuel Bell was done independently of the European group, and his symbols actually resembled hieroglyphic techniques, rather than an expanded version of the Roman alphabet, which was the objective of Passy. Therefore, Bell's alphabet faded with time. The association grew as numerous inputs were made from various other countries and field-phoneticians. Eventually a collection of phonetic transcriptions of languages (English et al) were assembled, and the IPA was expanded to include sounds unique to previously unavailable language transcriptions. This work across language boundaries enabled many languages to be taught much more easily both in native and second languages. Heretofore, languages could be described by the basic parameters as usual using the unique structures and additionally by those sound production techniques unique to a specific language.



In the IPA every symbol has a distinct sound associated with it. There are some 89 different symbols encompassing all but the African languages as noted by Dr. Francis Cartier [Ref 6]. Only 43 of these symbols appear in American English, (depending on the reference used; general range is 42-46), which makes its transcription much easier. In "The Phonetic Alphabet," Dr. Cartier describes in detail the techniques of transcribing the English language, and has a small treatment of other languages and non-sense words [Ref. 6]. In order that the technique for this research be expandable to eventually include all languages a computer version was developed for 101 IPA characters.

## B. THE TRANSCRIPTION

A transcription consists of writing (in symbols) the sounds one makes when speaking. This can be accomplished quite effectively (after training) in either a native language or a language for which adequate knowledge of proper pronunciation is known first-hand. If the language is foreign to the transcriber there is considerable room for error, particularly if sessions cannot be spread so as to keep the speaker, interpreter, and transcriber in a fresh state of mind. If a transcriber is transcribing from an unknown language, which appears close to one he is vaguely familiar with he will tend to do the transcription in the symbols and forms associated with the most familiar language until he has a key to the language being transcribed, then he will retrace and make whatever corrections are required to maintain the quality (uniqueness) of that language [Ref. 7]. This could lead to an erroneous transcription if a key group of words were not located, and/or the language had not been the subject of a detailed analysis to determine which if any sounds were definitely unique to that language. Another problem presented along these same lines is dialect. The simple



word "the" can be properly pronounced several ways depending upon the geographical area of the world in which the word is being used. Therefore, it is possible for the transcriber to write  $\theta i$  when he really should have written  $\delta a$ .

### C. SOURCES AND USES

The transcriptions used for this paper were obtained from a variety of sources. Most of the test text portions were taken from "The Principles of the International Phonetic Association, 1949." There is a second group of text particularly done in a conversational mode type obtained from Micholin Ponder of the Research Department of the Defense Language Institute, Monterey, California. Additional samples of conversational text was made available by Dr. R. Wohlford, and particularly useful English samples were taken from "Informal Speech" [Ref. 8]. A sample of Spanish was contributed by Dr. Maria Baird, Chairman, Spanish Department, DLI, Monterey, Ca.

There are also several dictionaries which use the IPA symbols for their pronunciation guides. One such source for American English is "A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English," by Kenyon and Kott [Ref. 9]. Several foreign dictionaries were scanned as well as language textbooks, in most cases the IPA was used sparingly, making it extremely difficult to collect a satisfactory representation.



#### IV. DIFFERENTIATION DEVELOPMENT

The actual classification of specific sounds has historically been achieved first by aural perception, and later by electronics devices such as the oscilloscope, the spectrograph, and the computer. All of these devices required manual intervention. That is, the sounds are processed and recorded so that they can be tangibly observed and interpreted for content, classification, etc. Presently no real time conversion exists for the interpretation/classification domain. Developing a routine or algorithm to directly convert spoken speech into some form of usable data does not appear infeasible. There are currently research projects being conducted in this area. Hess [Ref. 10], although not specifically oriented to language differentiation developed a recognition model whose techniques and results may in fact be very applicable to a real time classification converter. For the purposes of this research it was assumed that such a device could be produced.

Although it is not clearly understood how the mind can differentiate languages, it seemed that a model could be developed to produce this differentiation function, not on a "guess" basis but with some reasonable assurance as to which language was being used. Here, it was felt that the sound content might be the key. The research is based on these assumptions and the belief that the IPA represents an appropriate sound classification capturing vehicle.

##### A. DATA BASE SELECTION

The first problem was to determine a satisfactory data base from which one could establish the categorical sound statistics. Considerable research has been done on frequency factors for use of words under such conditions as:



ordinary (informal) conversation, formal speaking (addresses etc.), informal writing (letters), and formal writing (textbooks, newspapers, periodicals, etc.), and these lists are available in a number of languages. After obtaining such lists it became necessary to convert first into the Roman alphabet, and then to transcribe from the Romanized script into the IPA symbology. As discussed above in the transcription section, this did not propose an easy task for a non-native novice transcriber. Therefore, solicitations for assistance particularly from DLI, were abundant [refs. 11, 12]. The question arose concerning the possibility of error introduction when using word lists. The major error would seem to appear when the factor of frequency is not utilized within the list itself, i.e., if the frequency of the word were 1/10 then one would expect every tenth word in the list to be the same. A further example is drawn from the Markov process. One such use of the Markov process is to establish the frequency of occurrence of letters (singularly and in combination) for the given language. Then a string is developed using those frequencies (note that in English one considers 27 characters to include the pause). A typical string would appear as:

EAMI HEIBRAGEL-----etc.

The frequency of use is a must in this case, and is generally determined by: (for the single letter case)

$$\text{Frequency(desired letter)} = \frac{\text{(desired letter)}}{\sum \text{(letters)}} \quad (1)$$

Obviously the string of characters does not make sense. However, when one looks at the strings generated by the two letter combinations [of which there are  $(27)^2$  or  $(n)^2$ ], they may find some words (simple) begin to appear. Using the three letter combination level  $(n)^3$  more words begin to



appear. The process could of course continue ad infinitum and at each step would generate more complex words and perhaps even paragraphs. An analysis very similiar to the Markov Chain type, just described, was used by Rau [Ref. 13], to develop a process by which short samples of written text could be automatically differentiated. Rau looked at two languages, and achieved results, ranging from 51% to 100% accuracy factors which were proportional to the length of the "short samples" he used [Ref, 13, p. 21, ff]. In the case of word lists, it would appear that by not at least using a Markov process something would be lost. However, in the early testing, the single listings of words generated data very close to that of various random text and conversation inputs. Therefore, it was concluded that a significant error was not introduced by using the most common words independent of their frequency factor.

## B. COMPUTER LANGUAGE DECISION

It was apparent that data processing should be accomplished by a computer but the choice of a language (compiler) was not immediately obvious. FORTRAN IV was attempted, but rejected because of the conversions required in the input/output (I/O) for the raw data. The language SNOBOL IV (used in conjunction with SPITBOL) is probably the best language [Ref. 14], however, arrangements for its installation could not be achieved in time to be effective for this research. ALGOL W contains qualities of both FORTRAN and COBOL, and was ultimately selected because of its inherent ability to process both text and equations. The initial program was developed by M. C. Thomas [Ref 15], using strictly English data, and a special alphabet conversion code (ROMI) consisting of the 44 IPA sounds associated with the English languages. The program developed the statistics for the first sound, the first two sounds, first three sounds, and the first four sounds of the



data input. The statistics were developed in the program by reading in the data word by word, then converting the data into the sound categories (F,N,S,V), via ROMI, letter by letter. The converted words were processed to extract the appropriate statistics to produce the data shown in computer output 1.

As languages outside of English were drawn into the data base, ROMI had to be increased, and was ultimately expanded to its present state of 101 characters. The number of symbols (101) decided upon was not entirely the result of the different languages introduced or tested, rather the number was selected as being the universal set recognized by the International Phonetic Association [Ref. 5], plus some diphthongs uniquely identified by Cartier and Todaro [Ref. 6]. Thus ROMI is capable of converting any language subjected to the models. The ROMI to IPA conversion is listed by categories in the appendix C tables.

Five languages were selected at random from among those for which frequency tables and translators or previously transcribed materials were available. Theoretically the languages are independent variables to any algorithm and thus were designated A, B, C, D, and E.

### C. FIRST SOUND ANALYSIS

Results similiar to the first data run are shown in computer output 1. The sound pattern of the first letter per word (or phrase, in the conversational cases) showed some promise of a pattern, even though they were bunched together at the lower end of the scale (see figure 1). The words were separated from the phrases to prove (or disprove) similarity, and similarity did occur, thus disproving that an error factor was introduced because of using word lists without frequency considerations.



A decision table was drawn up using ranges established by figures 1-a and 1-b. A new set of data for a single language was then analyzed and its results compared with the table. The test data is indicated by the X's in figure 2.

The results of the single test indicated that the sample size was inadequate. Additionally, it appeared that the ranges would increase proportionately with the sample size, unless a convergence could be determined. If the ranges were to increase, there would be an even greater overlapping of regions, and decisions would be made more difficult. Therefore it was concluded that differentiation was not feasible on the basis of a single sound.



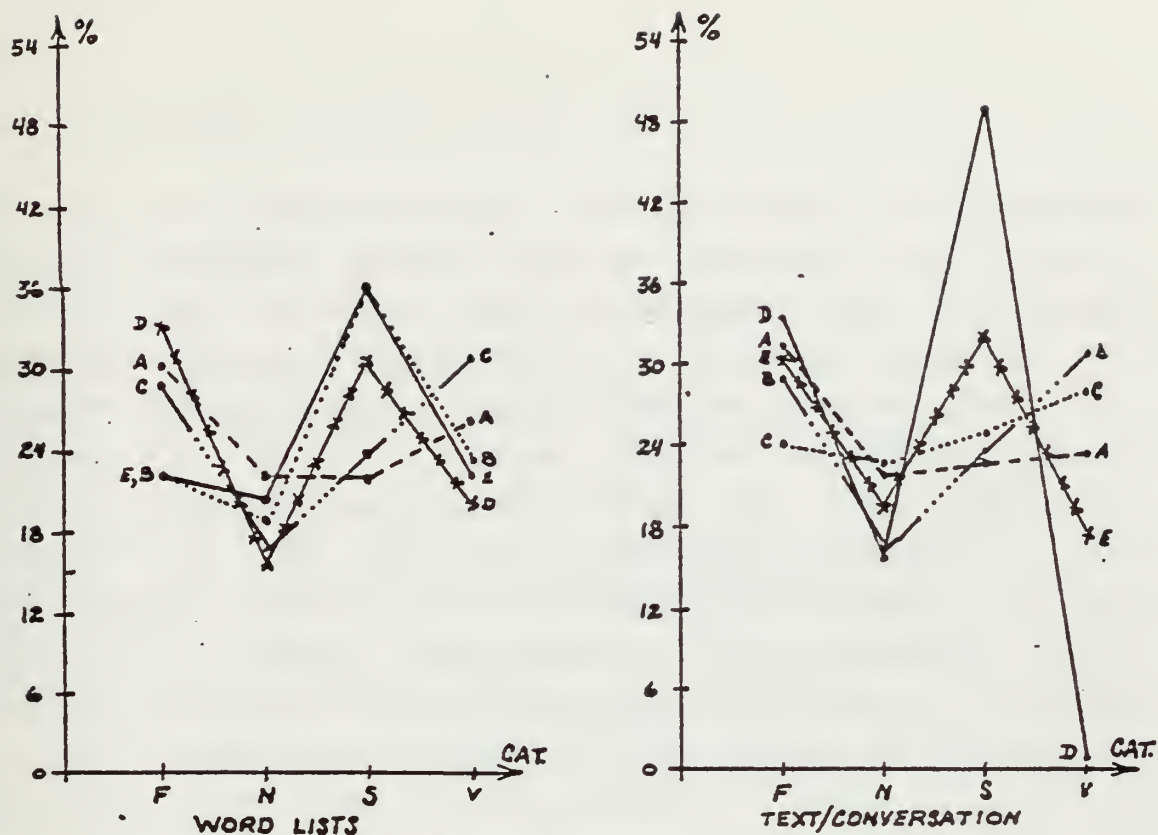


Figure 1. First Sound Frequencies

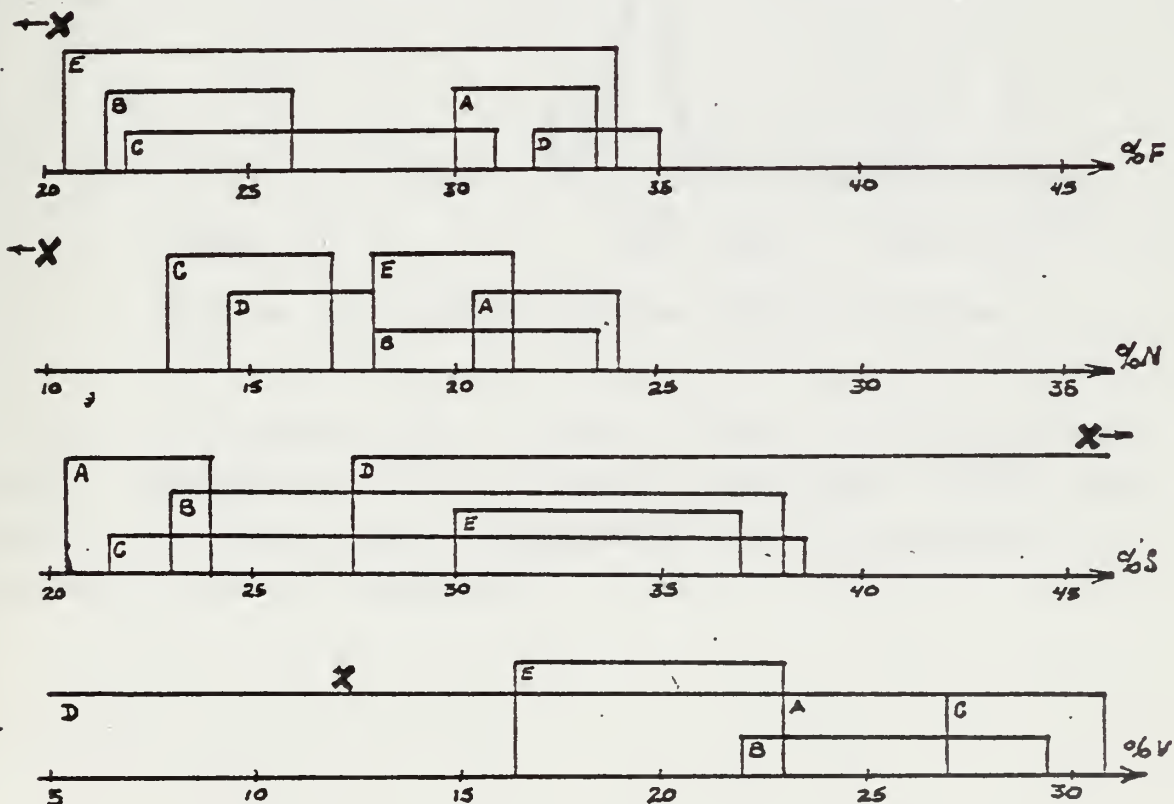


Figure 2. First Sound Decision Table



#### D. NORMALIZATION CROSS-SECTION

The second approach dealt with observing a cross-section of the languages collectively on the basis of categorical content. This method of analysis presumed that the sounds would be randomly distributed in a "Gaussian" fashion. The decision factor selected was the Shannon Theorem [Ref. 16, chapter 3]. In the Shannon theorem the data is assumed Gaussian, and three situations occur: (1) the curves are disjoint and the decision is immediately obvious; (2) the curves totally overlap and no decision is possible; or (3) there is a slight overlapping and some criterion can be developed which will give reasonable predictions of the case at hand, providing the error factor (amount of overlap) is not severe. The three situations are:

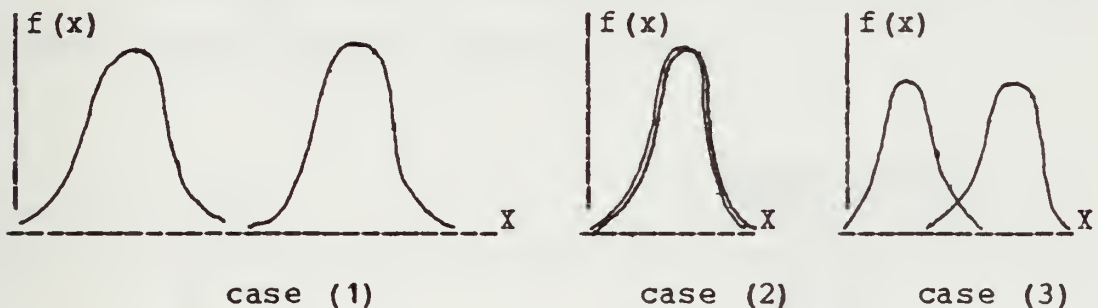


Figure 3. Shannon Theorem Decision Curves

It was anticipated that either case (1) or (3) would emerge. Therefore, the statistics obtained from the computer printout were "normalized" or "Gaussianized" in accordance with the following:



X = the % of occurrence of a category  
in the first three and last two  
sound positions of a word. % => frequency.

$$E(x) = \frac{\sum (x)}{N} \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma(x) = \left[ \frac{\sum [X - E(x)]^2}{N} \right]^{1/2} \quad (3)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma(x)} \exp \left\{ - \left[ \frac{X - E(x)}{\sqrt{2} \sigma(x)} \right]^2 \right\} \quad (4)$$

i = 1, (1,2), (1,2,3), (n-1), (n).

In the case of the fricatives for language "A" the content (from computer output 1) was:

sound location	X = Random Variable = frequency of occurrence of F
1	33.48
2	00.98
3	17.46
4	-----
n-1	15.46
n	01.35

The computed mean is:

$$E(x) = \frac{33.48 + 0.98 + 17.46 + 15.46 + 1.35}{5}$$

$$= 13.75$$

Similarly the standard deviation was calculated to be:

$$\sigma(x) = 10.22$$



Then using table 6.1 [Ref. 17] the Gaussian density (pdf) for fricatives was established for language A. Using identical procedures the fricative densities were created for the remaining four languages and superimposed on the graph for language A. The same procedure was followed to establish graphs in each category. The tables and graphs for this procedure are contained in appendix D. The results were clearly not what was expected. In fact, Shannon's case (2) is approached in each graph. Even in the graphs where case (3) was there, in spirit, the error factor is clearly greater than the Shannon theorem could accept. It was speculated that increasing the reference data would not be sufficient to obtain more dispersion in the graphs. Therefore, this technique was abandoned.

#### E. TWO-SOUND PROBABILITIES

The computer program which develops the statistics creates them such that the frequency information follows the tree branch technique, as shown in figure 4.

The frequencies registered at each point in the tree is an exact probability. Therefore at every sound level for each language the probability per language is available. These probabilities are grouped by language in computer output 1, and are summarized in table D-I, in appendix D.



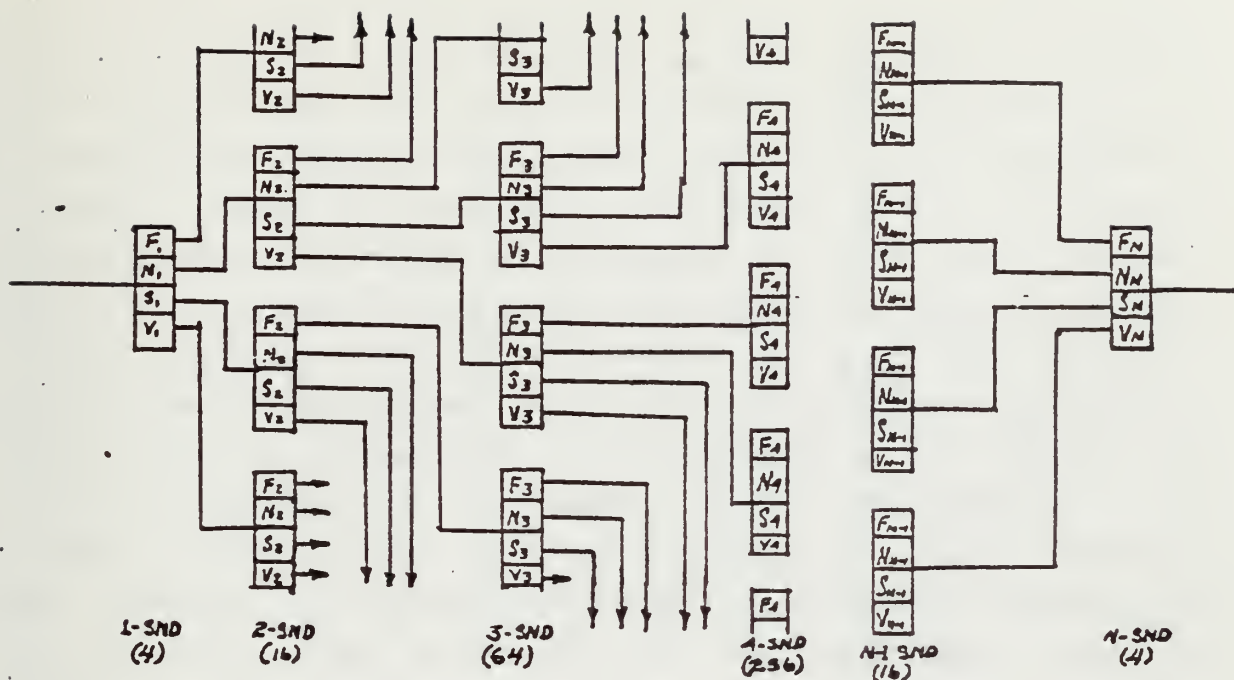


Figure 4. The Frequency Tree.

Assuming that all languages are equiprobable [ $P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = P(D) = P(E) = 1/5$ ], likelihood ratios can be developed using Bayes rule; which computes the probability of a given language based on the categorical sound occurring at a specified position in the word. For example the probability of a test word being from language "X" given that a sound category was identified in position two (second sound) would be computed as follows:

$$P(X|Y_2) = \frac{P(Y_2|X) P(X)}{P(Y_2|A)P(A) + P(Y_2|B)P(B) + P(Y_2|C)P(C) + \dots} \quad (5)$$

where:  $X$  = language = A, B, C, D, E

$Y_2$  = sound category = F, N, S, V

$i$  = position indicator = 1, 2, 3, 4,  $n-1$ ,  $n$

$j$  = position indicator = 1, 2, 3, 4,  $n-1$ ,  $n$

These probabilities are tabulated in table IV-I. A decision can be achieved using the maximum likelihood. For example, from table IV-I, for an "S" in the 2nd position one would choose language E because it clearly has the the greatest



probability of being the correct choice. In the case where more than one word from the same language is being analyzed the decision criteria requires an additional iteration; this presumes the words have different sound content arrangements (order). When the position is selected (say at the second sound position) the rows are removed in tact. The removed rows are then isolated and a product is calculated for the column elements. The correct choice is then the columnar product which is largest, i.e., has the greatest likelihood. Multiplication corresponds to the assumption that words are chosen independently at random from the language. For example, given a first word has a "V" in the last position the maximum likelihood would elect language B, however, if the second word had an "S" in the last position and the product is taken, language D will have the maximum likelihood.

V	.074	.313	.229	.126	.258
S	.220	.000	.137	.491	.153
product	.016	.000	.031	.062	.039
sum	.294	.313	.466	.617	.411

Using the product method, clearly eliminates any language which is devoid of a unique sound. The advantage of the summing method is that languages which have high percentage of occurrence are brought out for consideration in spite of a categorical void. Arguments can be established on which is the better method (sum or product), however, it was decided to use the product method in subsequent decisions. The product of one or more column elements is referred to as "validity factors" in computer program 2; a product of validity factors are called "validity products."



In spite of the closing statement in section IV-C, that differentiation was not feasible on the basis of a single sound, testing was performed on some 200 random words/phrases. The results (not included) were ambiguous and supported the earlier claim.

Bayes Rule still offered more potential than previous efforts, therefore, the two-sound combinations [of which there are 16; F, N, S, V =>  $(4)^2$ ], were computed in the following manner:

$$P(X|Y_2 Y_1) = \frac{P(Y_2 Y_1 | X) P(X)}{\sum_{X=A,E} [P(Y_2 Y_1 | X)_i P(X)_i]} \quad (6)$$

where:            X = language = A, B, C, D, E  
                     Y = sound category = F, N, S, V  
 $P(X) = P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = P(D) = P(E)$ ,  
                     by assumption

These values are given in Table IV-II.

The decision rule is identical to that for one-sound, i.e., maximum likelihood. Given any word(s) greater than one sound, a decision can be reached. Again two or more words dictate the product (or sum) rule to obtain the maximum likelihood.

The results of limited testing (30 words) using this method were below the desirable limit. In the case of one random word, decisions were less than 20% correct; for two words less than 50% correct; and three word decisions ranged from 45-55% correct. Though the correct decisions were proportional to the number of words, the decision procedure appeared to be weak. Presuming this was a result of the earlier assumption that all languages were equiprobable, a procedure similiar to Bayes was constructed and defined as follows:



$$L(X|Y_2 Y_1) = \frac{[P(Y_2 Y_1 | X) P(X)] [P(Y_1 | X) P(X)]}{\sum [P(Y_2 Y_1 | X) P(X)] [P(Y_1 | X) P(X)]} -$$

$$= \frac{P(Y_2 Y_1 | X) P(Y_1 | X) [P(X)]^2}{\sum_{X=A,E} \{ [P(Y_2 Y_1 | X)]_i [P(Y_1 | X)]_i [P(X)]_i^2 \}} \quad (7)$$

where: X = A, B, C, D, E

Y = F, N, S, V

Again the assumption of equiprobable languages was inserted thus removing the  $[P(X)]^2$  terms. The remaining equation is hereby defined as "Prognostic Progression." The equation calculates the "Logical Prognosis" of a language given the frequency of occurrence at a position and the probability [or Logical Prognosis (L)] brought forward from the previous position in the tree (fig. 4). Table IV-III was calculated using this procedure, and is compared with the Bayes solutions in Table IV-IV. The results are interesting. They show that the resultants are shifted, from one table to the next, and tend to negate the assumption of language equiprobability. Thus the probability of language arrivals is introduced, but indirectly, at any selected level except the first (single sound). This enables the use of variable probability for reference languages, i.e., unknown reference sample sizes are inherently accounted for. Three comparative tests were run for Tables IV-III versus IV-II using 100 randomly selected words (20 per language). The results showed for the two-sound level that the formulas had relatively the same effect. The overall results achieved were: (note, 100 word samples increased minimum correct for this test to 40% compared to previous 20%)

---

Procedure	% CORRECT		
	test 1	test 2	test 3
BAYES	39	40	38
COOKS	41	39	40

---



Further test at the three-sound level were conducted; results very similiar to the two-sound results were obtained. The number of correct choices were within 1--4% of each other, however, it was noted that in 4 of 7 tests (avg. words = 35) the magnitude of the correct over the next competitor was much greater with Cook's method. Additionally, the order of magnitude from the most likely (maximum product) to the second most likely, second to third, etc., was much more even, and smaller in Bayes than in Cooks. It was thus assumed that the idea of "Prognostic Progression" was at least equivalent to Bayes Rule. This assumption encouraged the writing of computer program number 2.

The basic operation of computer program 2 is a continuation of program 1, except that some extra features were added. The primary extra feature is variable partitioning, wherein words of the same sound length are analyzed collectively by language. The partitioning is variable in that the statistics can be ended at any point, i.e., all words  $\geq 1$ , create the same data as in computer output 1; words  $\geq 2$ , creates data for one sounded words, apart from the data for words of two sounds and greater; this process is allowed through words  $\geq 6$ . The decision portion forces a word to follow a flow path based on the number of sounds the word contains. By doing this, for example, three sounded words are only compared with all other three sounded words in the data collection, unless the the partitioning is set at  $\geq 2$  or  $\geq 3$ . The standard test (comparisons) in the flow path for a partitioning of  $\geq 6$ , is provided in table IV-VII, and the program flow diagram is provided in figure 5. Secondary features include selectable graphic representations of either the raw statistics, or the Prognostic Progression values for any or all reference data.



The model was tested using randomly selected words from each language within the data base. This "loop" test was used to determine if the model could correctly segregate and identify what it already held in storage.

The first-two position results related a noticeable similarity between the languages, and required at least a two word sample size to achieve correct decisions in 50% of the tests. The results of this test are tabulated in table IV-V. Tests involving the first-three sounds showed even greater improvement in the results. This indicated that at the three-sound level unique patterns were emerging. The test of three-sounds duplicated the procedure used for the two-sounds and their results are tabulated in table IV-VI.

Testing beyond this point was considered insignificant due to the limited reference data. Beyond three-sounds, the tests were approaching 100% for as few as five word/phrase test samples. The consensus was that even though patterns were uniquely developing, their percentage relative to the whole of a language negated the significance of the patterns.

A final group of tests was run with the program changed to use Bayes' Rule, rather than the Prognostic Progression. The results (not included) were for all practical purposes identical. The Bayes' Rule method also forced 100% correct decisions as early as five words. On the basis of this test it is concluded that Bayes' Rule and Cook's Prognostic Progression perform equally on this type of task.



Table IV-I.

## Bayes' Theorem Calculations for one-sound

$Y_i$	$P(A Y_i)$	$P(B Y_i)$	$P(C Y_i)$	$P(D Y_i)$	$P(E Y_i)$
$F_1$	.237	.204	.142	.179	.235
$N_1$	.179	.181	.223	.260	.157
$S_1$	.281	.167	.185	.140	.227
$V_1$	.084	.250	.266	.252	.148
$F_2$	.035	.161	.374	.169	.261
$N_2$	.070	.350	.234	.148	.200
$S_2$	.111	.029	.185	.269	.405
$V_2$	.270	.173	.169	.236	.153
$F_3$	.230	.129	.224	.254	.162
$N_3$	.284	.160	.197	.202	.157
$S_3$	.078	.300	.208	.130	.383
$V_3$	.174	.215	.187	.212	.212
$F_4$	.041	.186	.217	.302	.253
$N_4$	.146	.263	.213	.096	.283
$S_4$	.499	.083	.131	.140	.148
$V_4$	.130	.231	.223	.252	.163
$F_{n-1}$	.022	.396	.151	.214	.216
$N_{n-1}$	.144	.169	.296	.154	.237
$S_{n-1}$	.051	.328	.162	.179	.280
$V_{n-1}$	.358	.098	.178	.233	.134
$F_n$	.293	.138	.067	.297	.205
$N_n$	.396	.102	.226	.194	.096
$S_n$	.220	.000	.137	.491	.153
$V_n$	.074	.313	.229	.126	.258



Table IV-II.

Bayes' Theorem Calculations  
for two-sounds

$Y_i Y_j$	$P(A Y_i Y_j)$	$P(B Y_i Y_j)$	$P(C Y_i Y_j)$	$P(D Y_i Y_j)$	$P(E Y_i Y_j)$
$F_1 F_2$	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.0
$F_1 N_2$	.037	.388	.154	.068	.353
$F_1 S_2$	.282	.000	.000	.137	.581
$F_1 V_2$	.303	.199	.188	.190	.120
$N_1 F_2$	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
$N_1 N_2$	.000	.161	.400	.000	.438
$N_1 S_2$	.000	.000	1.0	.000	.000
$N_1 V_2$	.200	.163	.179	.328	.130
$S_1 F_2$	.192	.000	.000	.351	.457
$S_1 N_2$	.062	.324	.243	.151	.221
$S_1 S_2$	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.0
$S_1 V_2$	.298	.192	.154	.141	.216
$V_1 F_2$	.000	.334	.443	.125	.098
$V_1 N_2$	.119	.276	.285	.246	.075
$V_1 S_2$	.044	.052	.403	.081	.420
$V_1 V_2$	.188	.109	.097	.570	.037



Table IV-III.

Cook's Prognostic Progression Calculations  
for two-sounds

$Y_i Y_j$	$L(A Y_i Y_j)$	$L(B Y_i Y_j)$	$L(C Y_i Y_j)$	$L(D Y_i Y_j)$	$L(E Y_i Y_j)$
$F_1 F_2$	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.0
$F_1 N_2$	.045	.359	.114	.062	.421
$F_1 S_2$	.293	.000	.000	.108	.599
$F_1 V_2$	.363	.184	.138	.172	.142
$N_1 F_2$	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
$N_1 N_2$	.000	.144	.483	.000	.372
$N_1 S_2$	.000	.000	1.0	.000	.000
$N_1 V_2$	.171	.130	.192	.409	.098
$S_1 F_2$	.253	.000	.000	.231	.516
$S_1 N_2$	.085	.334	.219	.103	.260
$S_1 S_2$	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.0
$S_1 V_2$	.373	.181	.126	.088	.232
$V_1 F_2$	.000	.325	.486	.130	.060
$V_1 N_2$	.045	.290	.339	.276	.050
$V_1 S_2$	.018	.059	.521	.099	.302
$V_1 V_2$	.073	.118	.119	.664	.026



Table IV-IV.

Shifting Effects Denoted  
by the Difference in (V-III) - (V-II)

	A	B	C	D	E
FP	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
FN	.008	.029 (-)	.040 (-)	.006 (-)	.068
FS	.011	.000	.000	.029 (-)	.018
FV	.060	.015 (-)	.050 (-)	.018 (-)	.022
NF	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
NN	.000	.017 (-)	.083	.000	.066 (-)
NS	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
NV	.029 (-)	.033 (-)	.013	.081	.032 (-)
SP	.061	.000	.000	.120 (-)	.059
SN	.023	.010	.024 (-)	.048 (-)	.039
SS	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
SV	.075	.011 (-)	.028 (-)	.053 (-)	.016
VF	.000	.009 (-)	.043	.005	.038 (-)
VN	.074 (-)	.014	.054	.030	.025 (-)
VS	.026 (-)	.007	.118	.018	.118 (-)
VV	.115 (-)	.009	.022	.094	.011



Table IV-V.

Two-Sound Results  
using Prognostic Progression

ONE-WORD TEST:

smpl						
Lng	size	A	B	C	D	E
A	33	.637	.121	.000	.182	.061
B	25	.240	.400	.08	.120	.016
C	49	.367	.204	.163	.265	.000
D	42	.286	.143	.000	.571	.000
E	60	.317	.050	.150	.150	.333

TWO-WORD TEST:

smpl						
Lng size		A	B	C	D	E
A	16	.563	.125	.000	.313	.000
B	12	.083	.583	.083	.083	.167
C	24	.167	.292	.208	.330	.000
D	21	.238	.095	.000	.667	.000
E	30	.133	.067	.133	.167	.500

Average correct single word =  $83/209 = .397$

Average correct two words =  $50/90 = .556$

Sample sizes of 15 and greater gave results of 100% correct selection in 4 of 5 tests.



Table IV-VI.

Three-Sound Results  
using Prognostic Progression

ONE-WORD TEST:

smpl						
Lng size A			B	C	D	E
A	33	.667	.033	.100	.233	.067
B	25	.160	.480	.160	.160	.040
C	49	.306	.041	.327	.265	.061
D	42	.214	.071	.048	.595	.071
E	60	.217	.083	.133	.167	.400

TWO-WORD TEST:

smpl						
Lng size A			B	C	D	E
A	16	.688	.000	.000	.313	.000
B	12	.083	.580	.167	.167	.000
C	24	.167	.042	.500	.292	.000
D	21	.095	.048	.048	.810	.000
E	30	.100	.067	.100	.167	.567

Average correct single word =  $97/209 = .464$

Average correct two words =  $64/103 = .621$

Sample sizes of 11 and greater gave results of 100% correct selection in all tests.



Table IV-VII.

Model Test Path  
for  
A Given Word Length

word length	Test Criterion
1.	$P(x)$
2.	$P(x), L(y_1 y_2   x)$
3.	$P(x), L(y_1 y_2   x), L(y_1 y_2 y_3   x)$
4.	$P(x), L(y_1 y_2   x), L(y_1 y_2 y_3   x), L(y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4   x)$
5.	$P(x), L(y_1 y_2   x), L(y_1 y_2 y_3   x), L(y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4   x),$ $L(y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4 y_5   x)$
6.	$P(x), L(y_1 y_2   x), L(y_1 y_2 y_3   x), L(y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4   x),$ $L(y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4 y_5   x), L(y_5 y_6   x), L(y_1 y_2 y_5 y_6   x),$ $L(y_1 y_5   x), L(y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4 y_5 y_6   x)$

where:  $x$  = language = A,B,C,D,E  
 $y$  = sound category = F,N,S,V  
1 = first sound  
2 = second sound  
3 = third sound  
4 = fourth sound  
5 = last sound = n  
6 = next to last sound = n-1



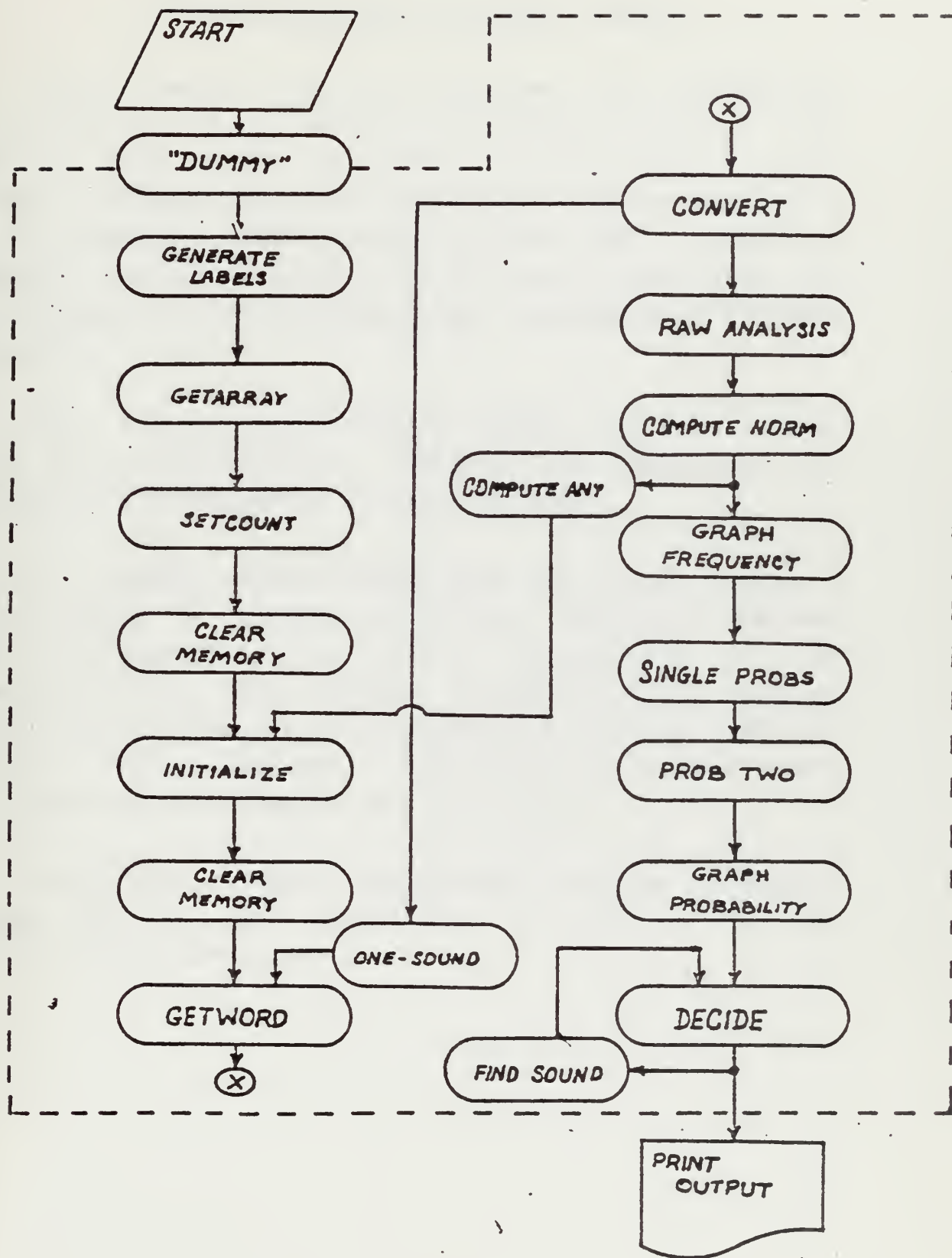


Figure 5. Final Model Flow Diagram



## V. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE STUDIES

1. The model finally developed has considerable potential which was not exhaustively exploited herein. The reference data should be vastly expanded, or at least altered to reflect the most current language/vocabularies in use. 1000-1500 words and/or phrases per language is suggested, because only 20% of that range was used here, and it appeared that word uniqueness was overshadowing language uniqueness.

2. The Prognostic Progression formula (no. 7) should be tested at greater lengths to identify its uniqueness, or qualify it as an extension of Bayes Theorem.

3. The largest problem encountered was in not having a spoken speech to phoneme converter. Assuming a similiar lack of availability for future researchers, it is recommended that high quality transcriptions be obtained early on, and the quantity of transcribed words be used as a criterion for continuance. Further phrase transcriptions will provide better results than word lists.

4. Diacritical marks and emphasis were not considered herein, but may prove beneficial in further language differentiation developments.



## VI. CONCLUSION

The following are presented in relation to the findings herein:

1. The IPA does appear to be an able vehicle to support a language differentiation scheme. However, the ROMI conversion alphabet should have been expanded to reflect diacritical marks across the languages used.

2. Single sounds are definitely an inadequate differentiation approach. Two-sound combinations present only borderline results. At the three-sound point definite uniqueness appears, and is improved with each additional sound brought into the combinations. The ending sounds (backdoor approach) begin to present patterns of interest at the two-sound point, and should have been explored at greater length. For the languages used herein (all European) it is generally concluded that patterns emerged which were unique in spite of the limited sample size.

3. The final analysis and decision model (computer program 2) is considered a successful tool for language differentiation. It appears to have considerable potential for expanded analysis.

4. Perhaps the most important, though unexpected, result was obtained via the "loopback" testing of the model. This test pointed out the model was capable of pattern matching decisions of high reliability with small test samples (<5). This certainly presents an improvement to the technique of word matching, in that storage requirements and accessing times are greatly reduced. This potential is limited only by the ability to update the data base relative to current desired operability.



## APPENDIX A

### THE SPEECH SYSTEM

When discussing the speech system, it is quite possible to delve into many scientific fields of endeavour in order to fully exploit the interaction and functions of the components. In an overview the players in a system diagram analysis (figure 1) are the transmitting section and the receiving section.

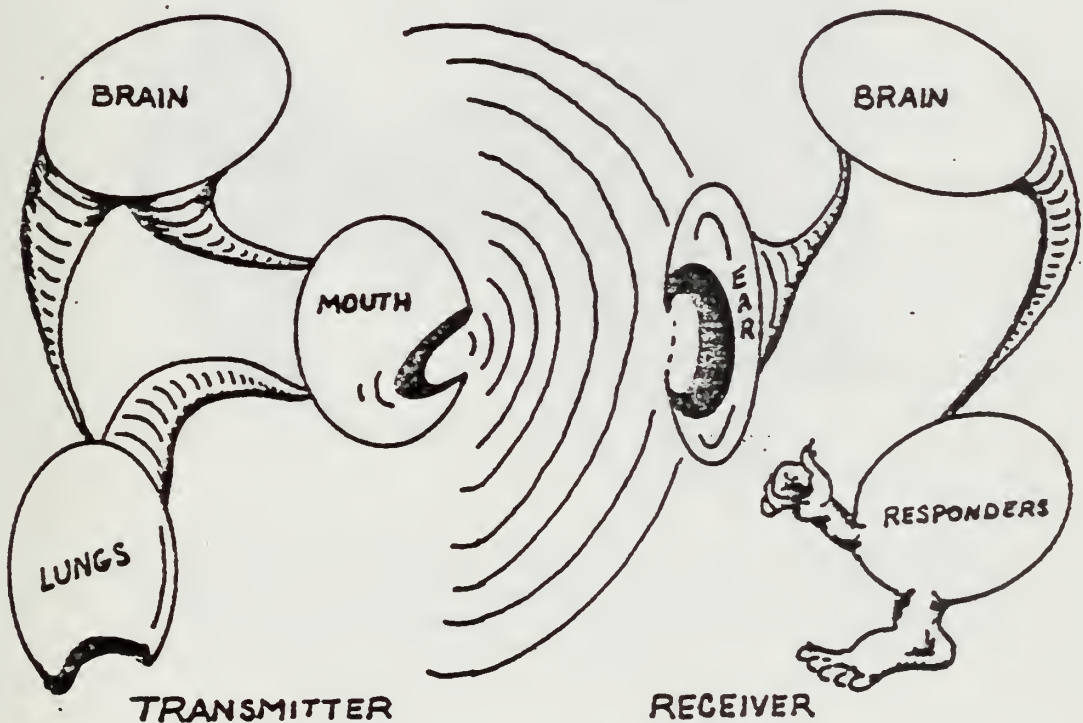


Figure A-1. Block Diagram of the Speech System



The receiving section is comprised of the hearing organ, the brain, and the responders. A schematic of the hearing system (figure 2) shows a subdivision into (1) the outer ear, (2) the middle ear, and (3) the inner ear.

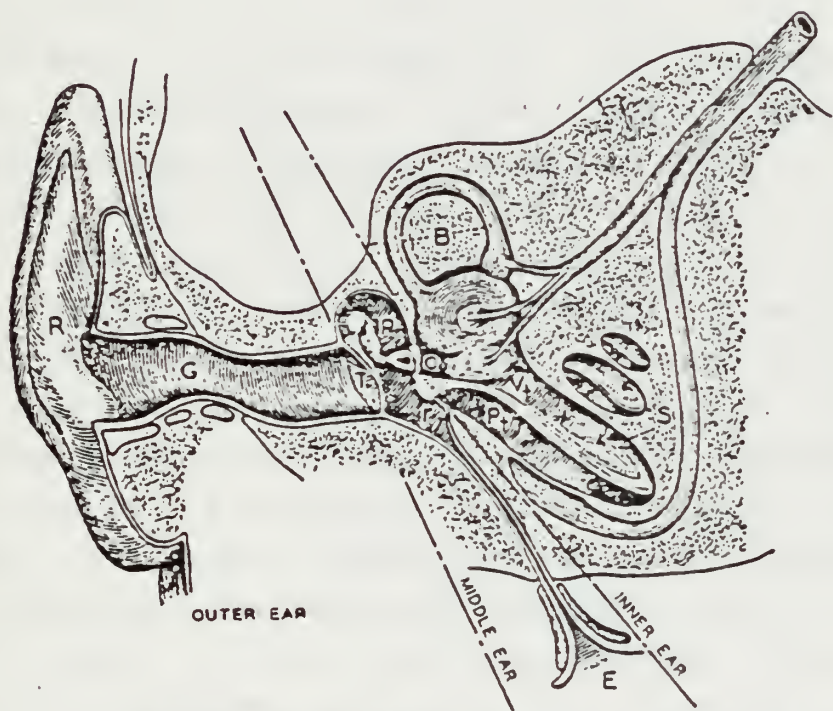


FIG. 75.—SEMIDIAGRAMMATIC SECTION THROUGH THE RIGHT EAR (CZERMAK): G, EXTERNAL AUDITORY MEATUS; T, MEMBRANA TYMPANI; P, TYMPANIC CAVITY; O, FENESTRA OVALIS; R, FENESTRA ROTUNDA; B, SEMICIRCULAR CANAL; S, COCHLEA; Vt, SCALA VESTIBULI; Pt, SCALA TYMPANI; E, EUSTACHIAN TUBE; R, PINNA.

Figure A-2. The Hearing System



The outer ear functions as an antenna, and both ears used together comprise a directional antenna system i.e., capable of determining the direction of the sound source relative to the listener. The outer ear also contains the feed system to the receiver. The middle and inner ear comprise the receiver itself. The middle ear senses the presence of sound and passes the mechanical energy to the inner ear, where it is converted to electrical impulses modulated in both amplitude and frequency. These impulses are then sent to the brain which detects the intelligence, and activates decision circuits to provide physical response as necessary. The Eustachian tube (E in figure 2) insures that there is equal pressure on both sides of the membrana tympani (eardrum). The Eustachian tubes also provide some side-tonal pressures whenever speech or sound is generated at its input (upper part of the throat behind the nasal cavity). This side-tonal effect appears to provide a negative feedback to "pad" or reduce the effects of the amplitude of sound waves emitted when they arrive at the receiver input of the "transceiver" system. An analogy to the "TR/ATR" action in a radar is certainly suggested by the side-tone effect. The functions of the receiving mechanism are those for which a mechanized language differentiation model is desired. The available technology does not dictate a direct approach to the solution, however, the basics are clear in the "blackbox" approach. The output is a response resulting from a decision based on the input received. The type of decision device, must then be determined from what information can be gleaned from the input. The input is assumed to be an exact duplication of the output from the transmitter section. Therefore, if it can be determined how the transmitter functions based on observable output, it seems feasible that some model could be developed to interpret the information the transmitter would send subsequently.



The transmitting section is of much greater interest and value to this research. Basically, as seen in figure 1, the brain sends responder messages to the lungs and vocal shaping components. The lungs provide the mechanical energy which is shaped, amplitude and frequency modulated, and emitted as speech or vocalization. Thus the transmitter is the human vocal system. A block diagram of the system (figure 3) gives the breakdown of the vocal system into four subdivisions. The schematic diagram (figure 4) gives the anatomical layout of the components.

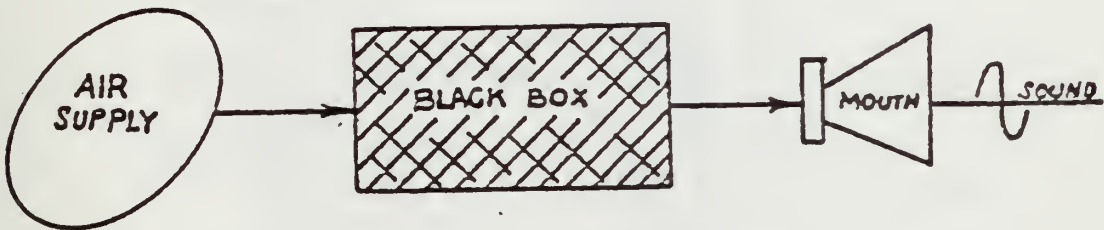


fig. A-3.a. The "Black-box" Approach

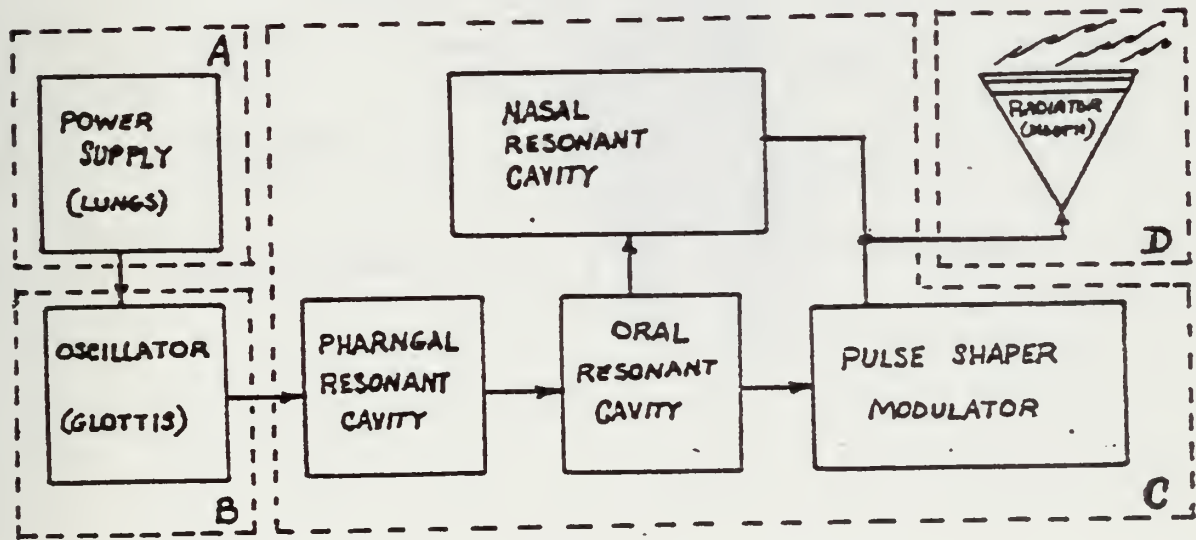


fig. A-3.b. The "Black-box" Expansion

Figure A-3. Human Vocal System  
(block diagram)



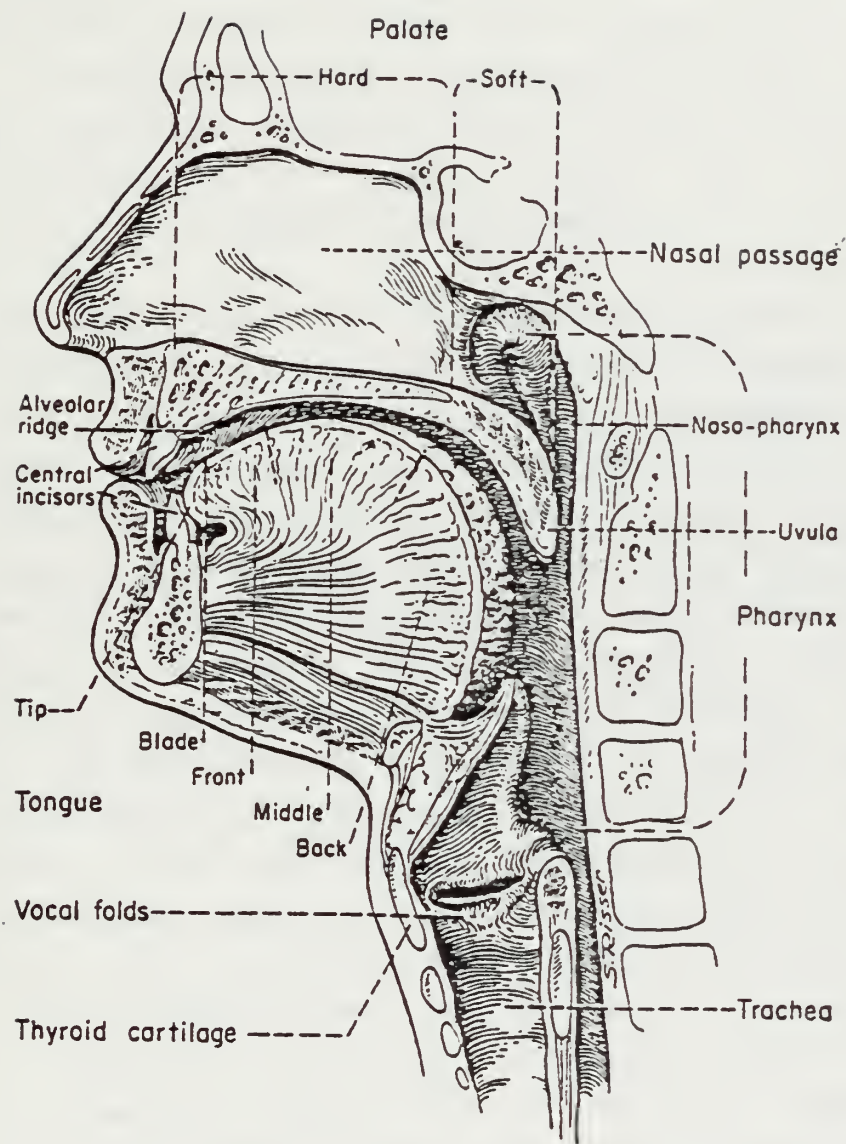


Figure A-4. Human Vocal System  
(schematic diagram)



The lungs act as a power supply, collecting air such that it can be expelled with the required volume and velocity whenever dictated by the brain. Both the voluntary and involuntary actions by the lungs are used in the speech process. Voluntary action is very apparent in the "raised" voice or "yelling" process, where there is an obvious increase of pressure on the lungs forcing the volume and velocity out of the lungs to be increased.

The oscillator and resonant cavities consist of the glottis (vocal chords), the pharyngeal passage (upper throat), the oral cavity (the mouth), and the nasal passage. The glottis, when excited by an expulsion of air, vibrates or oscillates at a fundamental frequency (male average is 130Hz, female average is 205Hz) [Ref. 18], and generates many harmonics. The frequency actually emitted may be the fundamental, a harmonic, or some combination. In general, when sounds are emitted there is an amplification of some parts of the spectrum and suppression of others, much like the characteristics of a bandpass filter, i.e., selective transmission. The fundamental frequency is a result of a number of factors, namely the size, shape, and elasticity of the glottis, the circumference, length, and shape of the trachea, and the size shape, and depth of the oral and nasal cavities; specifics for typical dimensions and frequencies relative to these parameters can be found in appendix B. In the aggregate these factors constitute a tuned waveguide and/or cavities which tend to alter the basic frequency of the glottis vibrations. In support of this, consider what occurs when the velum is opened (by its trapdoor action) to allow air to flow through the nasal cavity; the volume of the system is increased which is consistent with a lower frequency of resonance normally attributed to the nasalized tones.



The pulse shaper provides the ultimate control of power during constant output. The shapers consist of the tongue, teeth, lips, jaw, and palate. The shapers affect both the frequency and amplitude of the transmitted waves and thus act very similar to a modulator section in a radio transmitter. Frequency variability occurs in the range available from the fully open to the fully closed mouth, and has numerous discrete frequencies in between these extremes.

The antenna or radiating system consists of the actual oral and nasal orifices. The lips and jaw both work independently and together in the shaping, frequency, amplitude, and emission operations. The parameters of importance in the output are again frequency and amplitude. The sound wave emitted will be of higher frequency when the mouth is more in the closed position than open. The affects of the nasal chamber is controlled by the velum, which determines the amount of air (by volume) allowed to pass in the cavity. The nasal-oral combinations regulate the output frequency by combining the orifice controls of the velum and the tongue position. These combination sounds occur more frequently in languages other than English.

## RECOGNITION OF SOUNDS

Every emission via the vocal system falls into categories which have been previously developed and quantized in varying degrees. Numerous experiments have been conducted particularly in the speaker recognition area where the uniqueness within these categories are further quantized to search out factors which are undeniably speaker dependent, and thus provide keys to recognition algorithms. Doherty [Ref. 19] used 25 significant factors in his Long Term Spectra (LTS) analysis to achieve 100% recognition (a



rarity in recognition results) for a sample size of 50. Doherty did not provide a specific breakdown of the 25 factors he used, however, he did indicate that various combinations of frequency, times, nazalization, pauses, stops, and fricatives were some of the factors used. Others such as Young [Ref. 20] have used a single category of sound to promote recognition schemes. Young looked specifically at nazalization and achieved results from 50% to 97% with a sample size of 13. The categories are relative then to recognition of many entities in speech. Word/phrase boundaries as well as the individual components and sound patterns can be identified and removed for analysis. Experimenters make every effort to eliminate odds whenever possible, therefore, it is not uncommon to find that when a project is dedicated to a specific area of sound to research that test segments are carefully screened to be representative of the specific area. Sounds can be classified by a number of parameters (time, frequency, form, etc.) One such classification technique categorizes sounds by form, i.e., by the way they are generated.

The categories of concern are: the vowels (v), the stops (s), the nasals (n), the fricatives (f), and the pauses (p).

The vowel sounds are that group which flow smoothly (uninterrupted) from the lungs through the oral orifice utilizing the whole of the vocal cavity, with minor adjustments in resonance promoted by the specific location of the tongue. Vowels are further defined according to the tongue position with respect to the oral cavity (mouth) in general. The front vowels are generated whenever the tongue position toward the front of the mouth is the major factor; the sounds specific to this location are: i(HF), I(LHF), e(HMF), E(LMF), æ(LF). The back vowels are: u(HB), U(LHB),



o(MB), ɔ(HLB), a(LB). The central vowels are: ɜ̞(MC), ɛ(MC), ɜ̞(MC), ə(MC), ʌ(LMC). In addition to the distinctive vowels noted above are a group of connected vowels whose separation are said to alter the meaning, therefore they are taken collectively and have the special sub-categorization name "diphthongs." The diphthongs are aI, aU, ɔI, and ju. Diphthongs are also referred to as the vowel-glides since there is an alteration in the resonance which resemble the glide consonants.

The stop category consists of those sounds which are emitted as a 'puff-of-air, i.e., no energy is followed by a large spike of energy. Stops are also known as plosives due to the energy spike, but stop is more commonly used since the speaker must actually establish a stop in the smooth expulsion of sounds to generate the plosive burst. The stop category has the components: p, b, t, k, and g. A sub-category of the stops is the affricates tʃ and dʒ which are again combinations which cannot be reduced without changing the meaning, therefore, they are classified as unique and essential.

The third group is known as the fricatives. These sounds require a velocity change which is achieved by creating a narrow slit between the upper teeth and the lower lip, the upper teeth and the tongue, or the upper teeth with the lower teeth. The objective is to create a higher frequency sound at a higher velocity. The components of this category are: f, v, θ, ð, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, and h. At present there are no apparent sub-categories which are considered unique.

The nasal category actually consists of glides, nasals, and laterals. The glide is so called because of articulation organ movement required in its generation. For example, note that when the single sound of "r" is generated



the oral cavity enlarges, specifically note that the tongue drops in position. Enlarging the vocal cavity tends to lower the frequency of resonance, such that the sound is readily identifiable as a smooth transition from a high to a lower frequency. The nasal sounds are those sounds which are emitted via the nasal cavity only, that is the mouth is blocked by a tight closing of the lips for the sound of "m," and by the tongue pressed firmly against the hard palate for the generation of "n." The final component of this sub-category is generated when the mouth is blocked by the center and back of the tongue to form the sound associated with ŋ. The lateral has a single component "l." The lateral utilizes both the nasal and oral cavities for the generation of this glide-like sound.

The final category is that of pauses. A pause is an obvious lack of sound of sufficient duration so as to provide a well-defined boundary for a word or phrase as appropriate. Pauses really represent a special situation that requires a more indepth discussion.

The pause is that period in speaking which is denoted by the total absence of sound. In writing one provides word separations or boundaries by the absence of script or by leaving an intentional space. Unfortunately this does not follow in speaking. In speech, words are run together such that a combination of words (hereforth defined as a phrase) would appear as a single utterance which is devoid of pauses. For example, the phrase "the brown cow" is spoken as "thebrɔwnkɔw." In a transcription from the text the phrase becomes "ðə braun kəu," but the spoken appears as "ðəbraunk u." This draws forth the problem of sound pattern significance for the two cases described as (1) with and (2) without pauses.

It appears as though a pause may or may not be present



with equal probability. In the case of English it is observed that three distinct areas enter into the study of pause insertion. Speaking generally for the U.S.A., the Northeast coast population speak very rapidly and pauses are difficult to detect; Southerners speak very slowly, so that pauses are distinct and occur more often; Westerners/mid-westerners fall somewhere in between, representing a median for the extremes. The actual detection of word boundaries via the spectrograph or similar process has not been achieved with any degree of accuracy, and is particularly poor with an unknown sample [Ref. 21]. Therefore the problem must be looked at from two points of view. The first looks at the sound patterns based on individual word list inputs. The premise here is that the probability of any word beginning a phrase could be high. From the words of the phrase "the brown cow" one would certainly expect the article "the" to follow a pause with a high degree of certainty. The word "brown" could be given a probability assignment of .5 (equiprobable that it would or would not begin a phrase with some certainty). The word "cow" would have a much lower degree of certainty associated with it, but greater than zero, since words such as "cowboy," etc. exist. A second argument would be that only phrases (devoid of pauses) exist and they therefore, should be the only sound strings used in the analysis.

The solution to these points as far as this thesis was concerned was to look at both words and phrases, individually and collectively. The rationale being that since the analysis only looks at the first four and last two of the sound string, and since there is sufficient probability that any given word may be the first word in a given string (phrase), that the characteristics of that individual word are very germane to the sound string analysis. The use of phrase analysis, recognizes that pause detection may be very applicable in the conversion of spoken



sounds to a computer-acceptable input.

A series of sound emissions can be observed either in whole or in part wherein individual sounds can be sensed categorically or uniquely, dependent upon the type of analysis which is desired. In the analysis by Young [Ref. 20] he was able to concentrate on the nasal phonetation by first carefully selecting words (including nonsense words) which clearly contained significant nasal sounds, then via a masking or filtering technique he removed those quantities which were not of concern to him. Others have used a variety of masking techniques to eliminate all but the desired elements of the test speech.

The concern herein was not to extract any sounds or rely on the uniqueness of sounds for the purpose of recognition. Rather the intent was to establish whether or not sound patterns are unique to languages, on either an individual or a categorical basis. In order to achieve this end it is necessary that sounds can be uniquely defined categorically.

#### ELECTRONIC PERCEPTION OF SOUND

Many attempts to fully comprehend the operation of the vocal system have been made through the ages. A large number of models were constructed across time, many were unsuccessful, while others proved major contributions. In the late 1700's three mechanical models were independently produced by Kratzenstein, VonKempelen, and Wheatstone, each of which used bellows, leather resonators, and reeds to create fricative, plosive, and vowel sounds [Ref. 18]. The first real electrical model of any value was the "VODER," (VOICE Operation DEMONSTRATOR), developed by H. Dudley in



the 1930's, (Dudley also developed the first VOCODER: VOICE CODER; also in the 1930's). The VODER consisted of oscillators, resonance chambers and a keyboard to control the frequency, amplitude, and duration of each sound in the formulation of words at its speaker output. The VODER had a vocabulary of 2500 words [Ref. 22, pp. 16, 32, 49, 191].

The spectrograph is an analysis tool which came into being in the 1940's as a result of studies by Koenig, Dunn, and Lacy [Refs. 3 and 23]. There are various types now being used, however they have common operations in that all take in speech sounds, filter separate the sound into bands (bandpass filtering) and display the results on a frequency (vertical) versus time (horizontal) basis. The spectrograph uses basically a Fourier analysis processing [Ref. 3]. One motivating factor behind the development of the spectrograph was the desire to have a visible speech mechanism to aid the learning process for deaf persons. Many side uses were subsequently developed for the spectrograph. Peterson and Barney used the spectrograph technique to confirm that most English sounds occur in the standard telephone bandwidth of 300-3300Hz [Ref. 18, p. 154]. Spectrograms have been used as a means to develop speaker identification through "voiceprints." Voiceprints are unfortunately not at a state where 100% accuracy is consistent with experimental results. Therefore, voiceprints promote (presently) a shadow of doubt in their reliability and are not accepted as a legal tool. The voiceprint area is one of considerable interest to the speaker recognition subgroup of the Acoustic Society of America, and was the subject of attention during a special open discussion during the 90th meeting in San Francisco [Ref. 9].



## APPENDIX B

### Some Characteristics of Vocal Tract Transmission

FORMANT = manifestation of the normal modes as spectral peaks in the output sound, which are derived from the transmission function relating the mouth and glottal volume currents. The transmission function is:

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a_1} = \frac{1}{j \sinh a_1} = \frac{1}{\cosh(a + j\beta)_1} = \frac{1}{\cos(\frac{\omega l}{c})}$$

where  $\omega = \omega/c$  and  $\omega = (2n + 1) \frac{\pi c}{2l}$

Formant Parameters:

$L_a = \frac{\rho}{A} =$  acoustic inertance/unit length

$C_a = \frac{A}{\rho C^2} =$  acoustic compliance/unit length

$R_a = \frac{S}{A^2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \rho \mu}{2}} =$  acoustic resistance/unit length

$G_a = \frac{S \eta^{-1}}{\rho C^2} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda \omega}{2 C_p \rho}} =$  acoustic conductance/unit length

$A =$  tube area = 5cm<sup>2</sup> = 0.775 in<sup>2</sup>

$r =$  radius of tube = 1.26cm = 0.497in

$S =$  tube circumference = 7.9265cm = 3.12in

$\rho =$  air density = 1.14 x 10<sup>-3</sup> gm/cm<sup>3</sup>,

(moist air at body temperature = 37 C)

$C =$  sound velocity = 8.5 x 10<sup>4</sup> cm/sec,

(moist air at body temperature = 37 C)

$\mu =$  viscosity coefficient = 1.86 x 10<sup>-4</sup> dyne-sec/cm<sup>2</sup>,

(20 C, 0.76 in.Hg.)

$\lambda =$  coefficient of heat conduction

= 0.055 x 10<sup>-3</sup> cal/cm-sec-deg (0 C)

$\eta =$  adiabatic constant = 1.4

$C_p =$  specific heat of air at constant pressure

= 0.24 cal/gm-deg (0 C, 1 atmos.)

$l =$  tube length = 17cm = 6.693in (for avg. male)

$$f = \frac{\sigma}{\pi} = \frac{aC}{\pi} = a(11141)$$



$$\alpha = \frac{R_a}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C_a}{L_a}} + \frac{G_a}{2} \sqrt{\frac{L_a}{C_a}}$$

The formant frequencies as computed are:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= (2n + 1) \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{C}{L}\right) & f &= (2n + 1) \left(\frac{C}{4L}\right) \\ &= (2n + 1) (3230/\text{sec}), & &= (2n + 1) (514.4), \\ n &= 0, 1, 2, \dots & n &= 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

$\omega = 3230$ radians	$f = 514.4$ Hz
$\omega = 9690$ radians	$f = 1543.3$ Hz
$\omega = 16160$ radians	$f = 2571.9$ Hz
$\omega = 29070$ radians	$f = 4630$ Hz



# APPENDIX C

## TRANSCRIPTION SYMBOLS

### ROMI to IPA Conversion Tables

Table C-I. Fricative Conversion

ROMI	IPA
F	f
V	v
Q	θ
T-H	ð
S	s
Z	z
S-S	ʃ
Z-Z	ʒ
H	h
Q-A	ɸ
B-B	β
C-H	c
S-H	s
Z-H	z
X	x
G-F	ɣ
X-X	x
R-B	ɓ
H-H	ɦ
U-R	ɹ
Z-C	ʒ
J-A	j
G-B	ɣ



Table C-II. Nasal Conversion

ROMI	IPA
M	m
N-N	n
N-J	ɲ
L	l
W	w
H-W	hw
J	j
R-R	r
R	R
M-J	ɱ
J-N	ɲ
N-Q	ŋ
N	N
A-N	ɰ
K-Z	ʒ
Y-U	ʁ
L-L	ʔ
R-T	ʈ



Table C-III. Stop Conversions

ROMI	IPA
P	p
T	t
B	b
D	d
K	k
G	g
C-C	c
F-F	f
T-T	tʃ
D-D	d
Q-Q	q
G-G	g
N-U	ʔ
AFFRICATIVES	
T-S	tʃ
D-Z	dʒ
P-F	pʃ
B-V	bʋ
T-L	tʃ
T-M	dʒ
T-C	tʃ
K-X	kʰ



Table C-IV. Vowel Conversion

ROMI	IPA
I-I	i
I	i, I
E-E	e
E	ɛ
A-E	æ
A	a
C	ɔ
O	o
U	u
U-U	u
V-V	ʌ
U-T	ɜ
U-H	ə, (ɛ)
E-R	ɜ
A-A	a
A-B	ɔ
ɜ-R	ɜ
Y-Y	y
Y	y
O-O	ɸ
O-E	œ
G-A	ɣ
W-W	ʍ
I-T	i
DIPHTHONGS	
A-I	aɪ
C-I	ɪ
J-U	ju
A-U	aʊ
O-U	oʊ



Table C-IV. (cont.):

<u>ROMI</u>	<u>DIPHTHONGS</u>	<u>IPA</u>
C-E		ɔɛ
E-Q		ɛɔ
A-R		aɔ
I-R		ɪ
U-S		ʊ
E-S		ɛə
I-U		ɪ
U-Q		ʊ
C-Q		ɔə
E-I		eɪ

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# APPENDIX D

The data and graphs contained in this appendix were used in an attempt to achieve a decision model to differentiate languages. In each language the data reading across the sound rows are normalized to 100; the columns were not normalized, however, the columnar data were used to compute the mean  $E(x)$ , and the standard deviation  $\sigma(x)$ . The graphs were generated in accordance with formula (4).

Table D-I. Combined Vector Data

Lng	Sounds	F	N	S	V	#wds
A	1	33.48	16.29	39.82	10.41	221
A	1-2	0.98	7.84	5.88	85.29	204
A	1-2-3	17.46	45.24	7.14	30.16	126
A	1-2-3-4	-----	-----	-----	-----	
A	n	15.46	54.63	11.34	18.56	97
A	n-1	1.35	17.57	5.41	75.68	74
A	$E(x)$	13.75	28.31	13.92	44.02	
A	$\sigma(x)$	10.22	18.21	13.12	30.58	
B	1	28.87	16.49	23.71	30.93	97
B	1-2	4.55	39.39	1.52	54.55	66
B	1-2-3	9.80	25.49	27.45	37.25	51
B	1-2-3-4	-----	-----	-----	-----	
B	n	7.31	14.63	0.00	78.05	41
B	n-1	24.14	20.69	34.48	20.69	29
B	$E(x)$	14.93	23.34	17.43	44.29	
B	$\sigma(x)$	9.71	8.85	14.05	20.15	



Table D-I (cont.):

C	1	20.61	20.33	26.18	32.87	359
C	1-2	10.53	26.32	9.72	53.44	247
C	1-2-3	17.01	31.44	19.07	32.47	194
C	1-2-3-4	-----	-----	-----	-----	
C	n	3.53	32.35	7.06	57.06	170
C	n-1	9.22	36.17	17.02	37.59	141
C	E(x)	12.18	29.32	15.81	42.67	
C	$\sigma(x)$	6.01	5.48	6.83	10.48	
<hr/>						
D	1	25.31	23.65	19.92	31.12	241
D	1-2	4.76	16.67	14.17	74.40	168
D	1-2-3	19.27	32.11	11.93	36.70	109
D	1-2-3-4	-----	-----	-----	-----	
D	n	15.66	27.71	25.30	31.33	83
D	n-1	13.04	18.84	18.84	49.28	69
D	E(x)	15.61	23.80	18.03	44.57	
D	$\sigma(x)$	6.81	5.65	4.67	16.31	
<hr/>						
E	1	33.22	14.29	32.22	18.27	301
E	1-2	7.36	22.48	21.32	48.24	258
E	1-2-3	12.27	25.00	25.90	36.82	220
E	1-2-3-4	-----	-----	-----	-----	
E	n	10.84	13.79	7.88	64.49	203
E	n-1	13.16	28.95	29.47	28.42	203
E	E(x)	15.37	20.90	23.36	39.85	
E	$\sigma(x)$	9.14	5.97	8.56	16.97	



Using the data from table D-I and the following information from table 6.1 of Lipschutz[Ref. 17], points were calculated for the magnitude coordinates at 0,  $\pm 1$ ,  $\pm 2$ , and  $\pm 3$  standard deviations, for each category:

$$0 = \frac{0.4}{\sigma(\bar{x})} \qquad \pm 1 = \frac{0.242}{\sigma(\bar{x})} \qquad \pm 2 = \frac{0.054}{\sigma(\bar{x})} \qquad \pm 3 = \frac{0.0044}{\sigma(\bar{x})}$$

Table D-II. Fricative Magnitudes

	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
A,X	-16.91	-6.69	3.53	13.75	23.97	34.19	44.41
A,f(x)	.0004	.005	.024	.039	.024	.005	.0004
A,σ(x)				10.22			
B,X	-14.2	-4.49	5.22	14.93	24.64	34.35	44.06
B,f(x)	.0005	.006	.025	.041	.025	.006	.0005
B,σ(x)				9.71			
C,X	-5.85	0.16	6.17	12.18	18.19	24.2	30.21
C,f(x)	.0007	.009	.040	.067	.040	.009	.0007
C,σ(x)				6.01			
D,X	-4.82	1.99	8.8	15.61	22.42	29.23	36.04
D,f(x)	.0006	.008	.036	.059	.036	.008	.0006
D,σ(x)				6.81			
E,X	-12.05	-2.91	6.23	15.37	24.51	33.65	42.79
E,f(x)	.0005	.006	.026	.044	.026	.006	.0005
E,σ(x)				9.8			



PROBABILITY DENSITIES  
for  
FRICATIVES

REF. TABLE D-II, 3/76

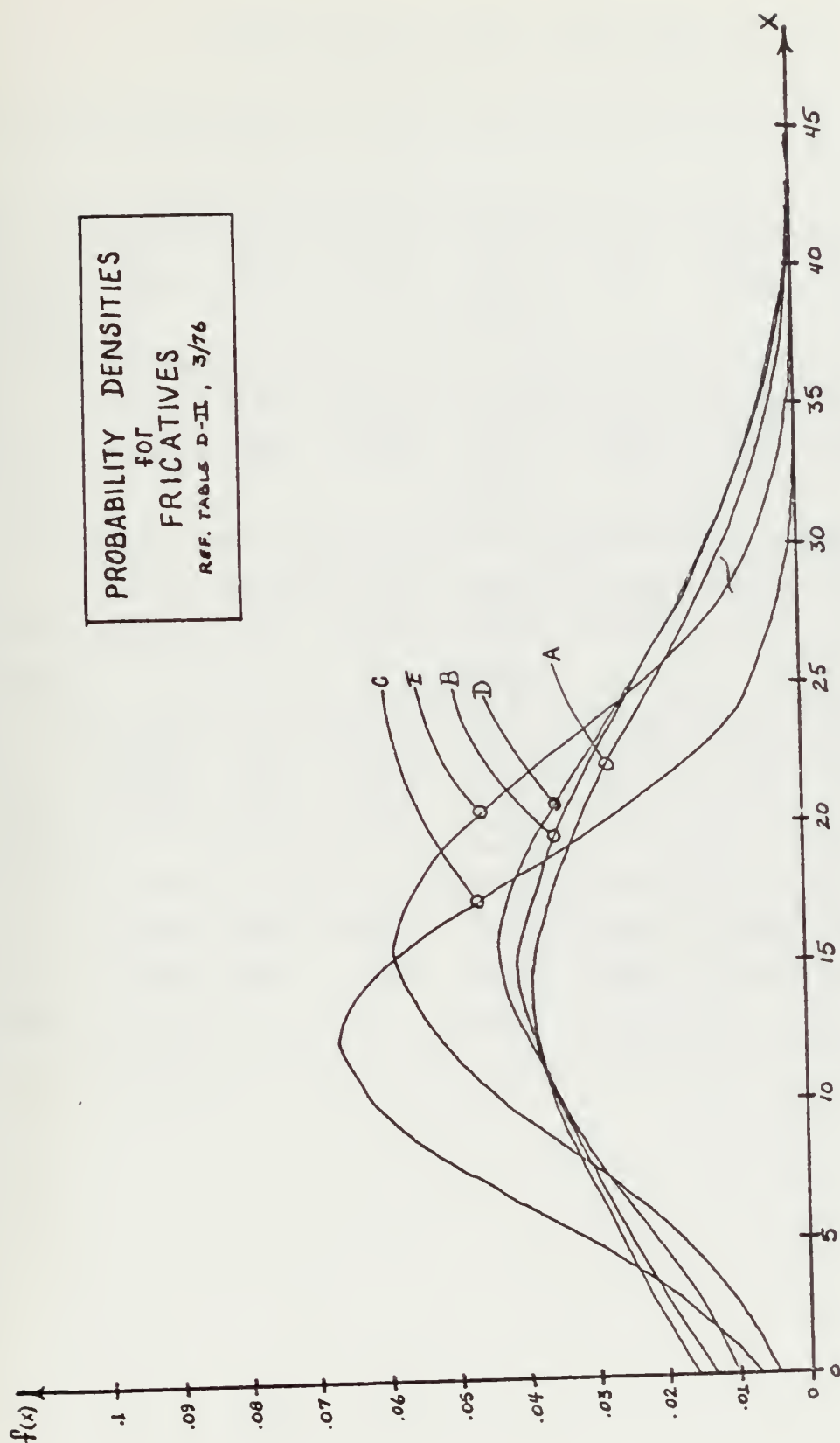




Table D-III. Nasal Magnitudes

	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
A,X	-26.32	-8.11	10.1	28.31	46.52	64.73	82.94
A,f(x)	.0002	.003	.013	.022	.013	.003	.0002
A, $\sigma(x)$				18.21			
B,X	-3.21	5.64	14.49	23.34	32.19	41.04	49.89
B,f(x)	.0005	.006	.027	.045	.027	.006	.0005
B, $\sigma(x)$				8.85			
C,X	12.88	18.36	23.84	29.32	34.80	40.28	45.76
C,f(x)	.0008	.01	.044	.072	.044	.01	.0008
C, $\sigma(x)$				5.48			
D,X	6.85	12.5	18.15	23.80	29.45	35.10	40.75
D,f(x)	.0007	.010	.043	.071	.043	.010	.0007
D, $\sigma(x)$				5.65			
E,X	2.99	8.96	14.93	20.90	26.87	32.84	38.81
E,f(x)	.0008	.009	.041	.067	.041	.009	.0008
E, $\sigma(x)$				5.97			



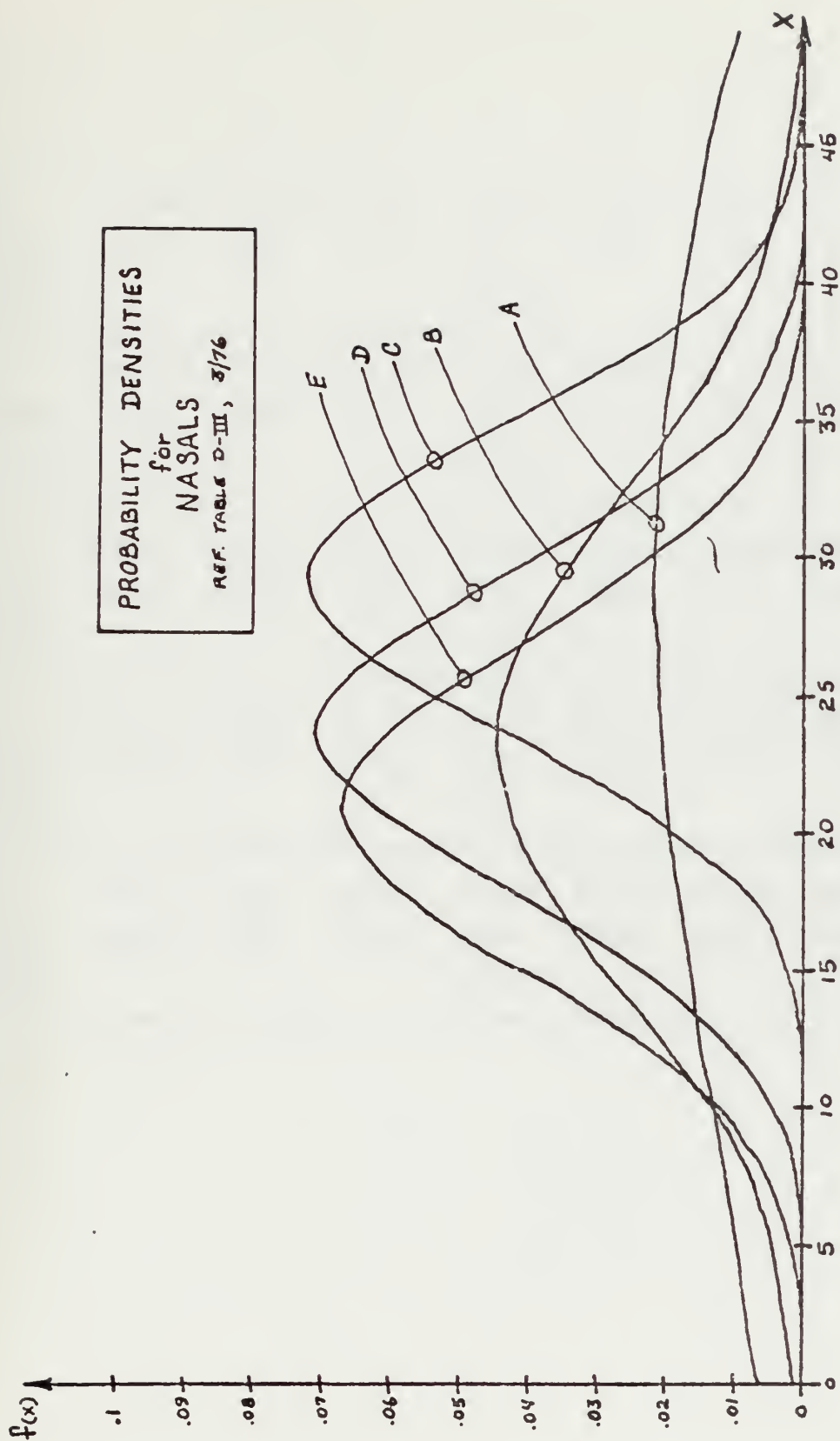




Table D-IV. Stop Magnitudes

	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
A, X	-25.44	-12.32	0.80	13.92	27.04	40.16	53.28
A, f(x)	.0003	.0004	.018	.031	.018	.004	.0003
A, $\sigma(x)$				13.12			
B, X	-24.72	-10.67	3.38	17.43	31.48	45.53	59.58
B, f(x)	.0003	.0004	.017	.028	.017	.004	.0003
C, $\sigma(x)$				14.05			
C, X	-4.68	2.15	8.98	15.81	22.64	29.47	36.30
C, f(x)	.0006	.008	.035	.059	.035	.008	.0006
C, $\sigma(x)$				6.83			
D, X	4.02	8.69	13.36	18.03	22.70	27.37	32.04
D, f(x)	.0009	.012	.052	.086	.052	.012	.0009
D, $\sigma(x)$				4.67			
E, X	-2.32	6.24	14.8	23.36	31.92	40.48	49.04
E, f(x)	.0005	.006	.028	.047	.028	.006	.0005
E, $\sigma(x)$				8.56			



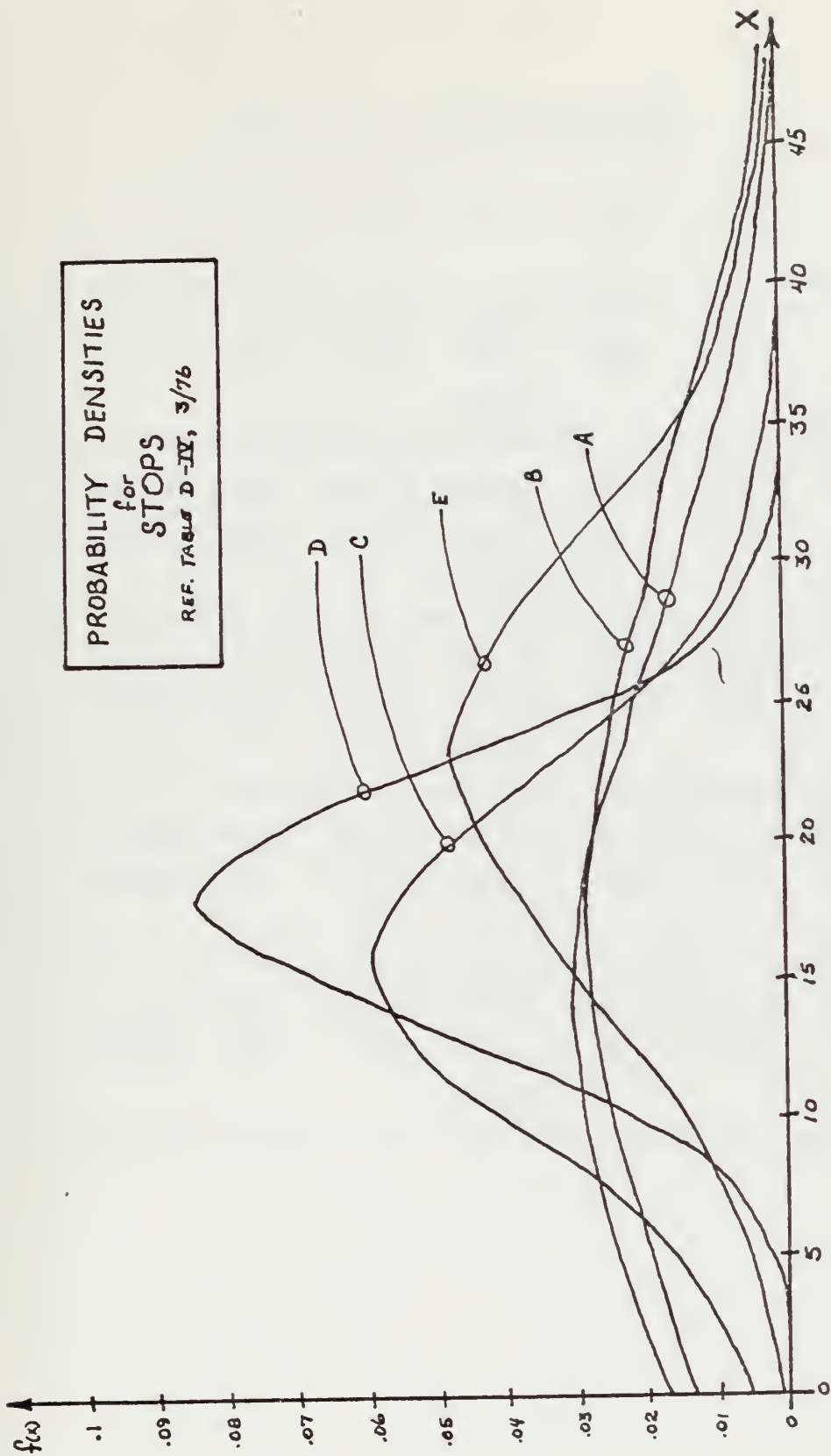
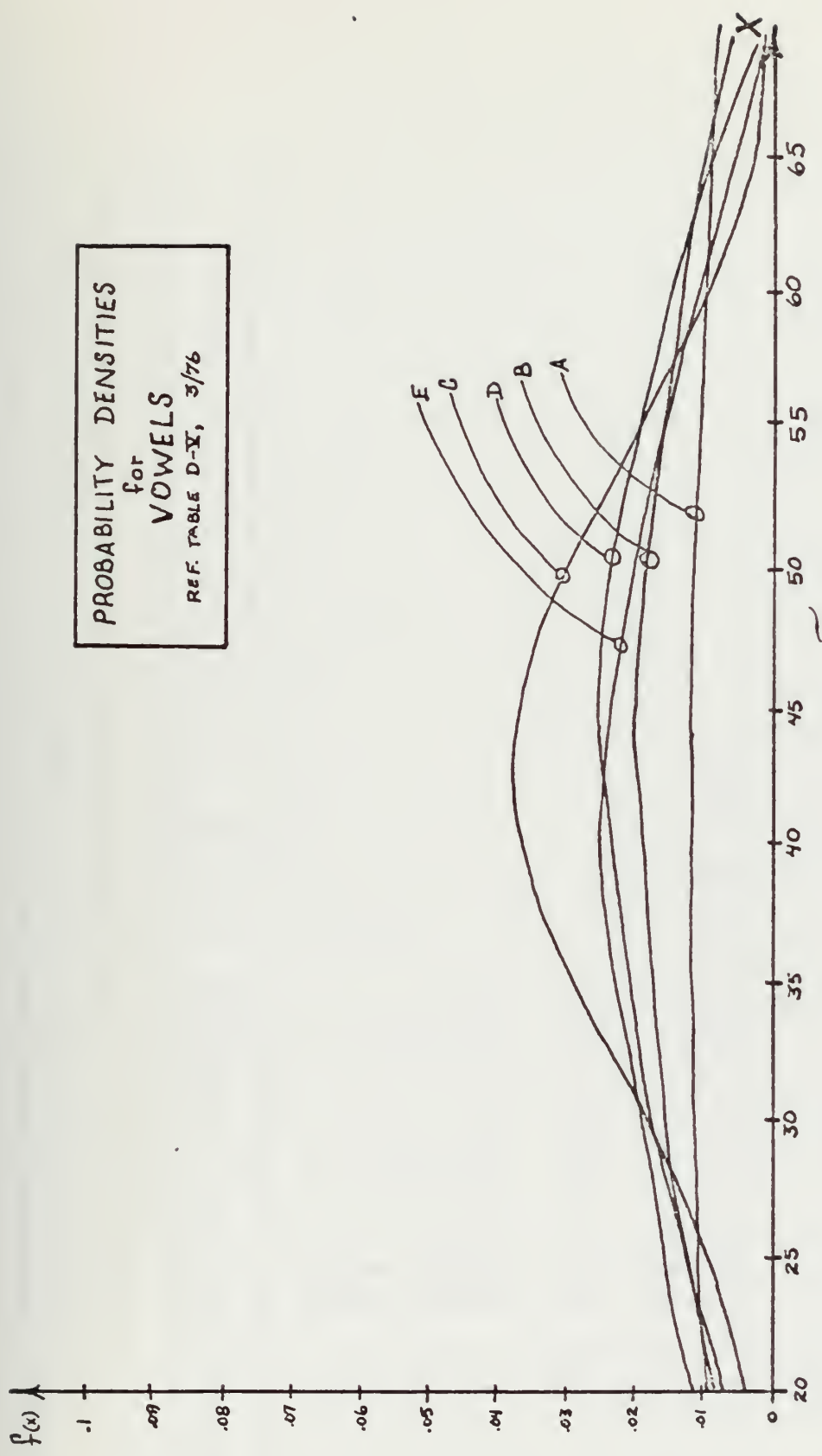




Table D-V. Vowel Magnitudes

	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
A,X	-47.72	-17.14	13.44	44.02	74.60	105.18	135.76
A,f(x)	.0001	.002	.008	.013	.008	.002	.0001
A, $\sigma(x)$				30.58			
B,X	-16.16	3.99	24.14	44.29	64.44	84.59	104.74
B,f(x)	.0002	.003	.012	.020	.012	.003	.0002
B, $\sigma(x)$				20.15			
C,X	11.23	21.71	32.19	42.67	53.15	63.63	74.11
C,f(x)	.0004	.005	.023	.038	.023	.005	.0004
C, $\sigma(x)$				10.48			
D,X	-4.36	11.95	28.26	44.57	60.88	77.19	93.5
D,f(x)	.0002	.003	.015	.025	.015	.003	.0002
D, $\sigma(x)$				16.31			
E,X	-11.06	5.91	22.88	39.85	56.82	73.79	90.76
E,f(x)	.0003	.003	.014	.024	.014	.003	.0003
E, $\sigma(x)$				16.97			





PROBABILITY DENSITIES  
for  
VOWELS  
REF. TABLE D-X, 3/76

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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COMPUTER OUTPUT NUMBER 1

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\*\*\*\*\*  
FROM J. IS THE PHONETIC CHARACTER REPRESENTATION USED IN THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVERSION FROM THE IPA INPUT INTO THE FIVE CLASSES.  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

A	A-B	A-E	A-I	A-N	A-R	A-U
B	B-V	C-H	C-I	C-Q		
C	D-Z	E-Q	E-R	E-S		
D	E-I	G-F	G-G			
E	G-B	H-W	I-T	I-U		
F	H-R	J-N	J-U			
G	I-K	N-Q	N-U			
H	J-O	Q-R	R-T			
I	K-S	S-H	T-L	T-M	T-S	T-T
J	L-U	T-H	U-R	U-S	U-T	U-U
K	M-V	V-F				
L	N-S	Y-Y	Z-H			
M	O-V	Z-Z				
N	P-S					
O	Q-F					
P	R-V					
Q	S-N					
R	T-F					
S	U-V					
T	V-F					
U	W-F					
V	X-F					
W	Y-F					
X	Z-F					
Y						
Z						
3						



\*\*\*\*\*

LANGUAGE = "A"

\*\*\*\*\*

VNFS FSNVSVN FVF NVNSFVNS VNS FVNV FVN VNVN SVVSVN FVN  
SVN FSVNSVNV FVNV VNF VVN FVNSVNVN SVN VN VNVN FVNNVN  
NVNSVN SVFVNS FVN SVF FVSVF SV FVN FV FVNSVN VVNVF SVF  
SVN NVNVSV FVN SVN FSVNSVNV SVNSVN FVNSV SVN FVNSVNVN  
SFVNVN FVNSV FVNVN NVNSVN VSSVNVNVN SVN NVNSFVNS SNVF  
NVS VNVN NVFS VSVN NV VNV VNSNVF SVS SVN NVNSFVNS FVF SVN  
FVNSVNVN VN FVNVNV NVNSVN VNV SV NVFS NVNS FVNSVNVN FSNVNVN  
VVE NVN VNFVNNSV SV FVNV SV NVFS NVNS FNVNSNVFVN NVNSVN  
VNS FVN NVF FVNSVN VVSNSNVSVN SVS SVN FVNSVNVN NVNSVN  
VVF SV NVFSV SVN NVNSFVNS SVSVSVN SVF SV FVNV VNVN SVVSVN  
SVN FSVSVNV FVN FVF NVFSFVNS NVNS FVNV  
SVNVFS FSNVSVN FVF NVFSFVNS FVN SVF FSVFSVNV  
FVF FVN SVN NVNSVSVN FVN SVF FSVFSVNV  
FVNV SVNF SVN FVNSVNVF SVF SVN  
SVNVN FVFNVN NVNSVN SV FVNS FVF SVF  
FVSVF SVFVF SVN FV FVFSVN SVNVF SVF  
SVFNVNSV FVF SVN FSVFSVNVN SVNSVN  
FVNSV SVF SVN FVNSVNVN FSVNVN  
FVFSV FVNVN NVNSVN SVSVNVNVN  
SVF NVFSFVNS SNVF NVS SVNVF NVFS  
SVSVF NV NVF SVF SVNF SVFSV FVFSVF  
FVNSV FVF SVF FVNSVNVF SVN FVNVN  
NVNSVN SVN SVN NVNSV NVNSV NVFSFVNS SV NVFS  
SVN SVNSF SVVF NVN VNFVNSV SV FVNV SV NVFS  
NVN FVNVNSVNVN FSVNVN SVNS  
FVN NVF FVNSVN SVSVNSNVSVN SVS SVF  
FVNSVNVF FVNVN NVNSVN SVF SV NVFSV  
SVF NVFSFVNS SVSVNSVN SVF SV FVNV FVN SVNVN  
SVSVN SVF FSVFSVNV FVF

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS WITH FIRST SOUND AS NOTED.

NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 1 OR GREATER IS:  
221.0000

F	N	P	S	V
33.48415	16.28958	0	39.81900	10.40724



LANGUAGE = "A"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN ONE SOUND WITH BEGINING TWO-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 3 OR GREATER IS:  
 204.0000

FF	FN	FP	FS	FV
0	0.9803921	0	4.901960	29.41176
NF	NN	NP	NS	NV
0	0	0	0	16.66666
PF	PN	PP	PS	PV
0	0	0	0	0
SF	SN	SP	SS	SV
0.9803921	1.960784	0	0	35.29411
VF	VN	VP	VS	VV
0	4.901960	0	0.9803921	3.921568

ANALYSIS OF SECOND SOUND AS THE PERCENTAGE OF  
 OCCURRENCE IN THE SECOND POSITION. (VECTORS = COLUMN SUM).

0.9803921	7.843136	0	5.882352	85.29408
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LANGUAGE = "A"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 2 SOUNDS WITH BEGINING 3-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 4 OR GREATER IS:  
 126.0000

FFF	0	FFN	FFP	FFS	FFV
		0	0	0	0
FNF		FNN	FNP	FNS	FNV
		0	0	0	1.587301
FPF	0	FPN	FPP	FPS	FPV
		0	0	0	0
FSF	0	FSN	FSP	FSS	FSV
		2.380952	0	0	5.555554
FVF		FVN	FVP	FVS	FVV
		20.63492	0	1.587301	4.761904
NFF	3.968253	NFN	NFP	NFS	NFV
		0	0	0	0
NNF		NNN	NNP	NNS	NNV
		0	0	0	0
NPF	0	NPN	NPP	NPS	NPV
		0	0	0	0
NSF	0	NSN	NSP	NSS	NSV
		0	0	0	0
NVF	0	NVN	NVP	NVS	NVV
		0	0	0	0

SYNOPSIS

7.936507	11.11111	0	0	0
PFF	PFN	PFP	PFS	PfV
0	0	0	0	0
PNF	PNN	PNP	PNS	PNV
0	0	0	0	0
PPF	PPN	PPP	PPS	PPV
0	0	0	0	0
PSF	PSN	PSP	PSS	PSV
0	0	0	0	0
PVF	PVN	PVP	PVS	PVV
0	0	0	0	0
SFF	SFN	SFP	SFS	SfV
0	0	0	0	1.587301
SNF	SNN	SNP	SNS	SNV
0	0	0	0	3.174603
SPF	SPN	SPp	SPS	SPV
0	0	0	0	0
SSF	SSN	SSP	SSS	SSV
0	0	0	0	0
SVF	SVN	SVP	SVS	SVV
3.968253	8.730155	0	3.174603	9.523808
VFF	VFN	VFP	VFS	VfV
0	0	0	0	0
VNF	VNN	VNP	VNS	VNV



1.587301	0	0	0.7936507	3.174603
VPF	VPN	VPP	VPS	VPV
0	0	0	0	0
VSF	VSN	VSP	VSS	VSV
0	0	0	0.7936507	0.7936507
VVF	VVN	VVP	VVS	VVV
0	2.380952	0	0.7936507	0

ANALYSIS OF THIRD SOUND AS TO THE PERCENTAGE OF  
OCCURRENCE IN THE THIRD POSITION. (VECTOR = COLUMN SUM).

17.46031	45.23807	0	7.142856	30.15869
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LANGUAGE = "A"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 3-SOUNDS WITH BEGINING 4-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 5 OR GREATER IS:  
97.00000

FNVV	2.061855
FSNV	3.092783
FSVF	3.092783
FSVN	2.061855
FSVS	1.030927
FSVV	1.030927
FVFN	1.030927
FVFS	4.123711
FVNN	1.030927
FVNS	14.43298
FVNV	2.061855
FVSV	2.061855
FVVN	6.185567
NVFS	6.185567
NVNS	12.37113
NVNV	1.030927
SFVN	2.061855
SVFN	1.030927
SVFS	2.061855



SVFV	2.061855
SVNS	5.154638
SVNV	4.123711
SVSS	1.030927
SVSV	3.092783
SVVN	3.092783
SVVS	5.154638
VNFV	2.061855
VNSN	1.030927
VSSV	1.030927
VVNF	1.030927
VVNV	2.061855
VVSV	1.030927



LANGUAGE = "A"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS WITH LAST SOUND AS NOTED.  
NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 1 OR GREATER IS:  
221.0000

F	N	P	S	V
6.787330	23.98189	0	4.977375	8.144795



LANGUAGE = "A"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 1-SOUND WITH ENDING 2-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 3 OR GREATER IS:  
 204.0000

FF	FN	FP	FS	FV
0	0	0	0	3.431372
NF	NN	NP	NS	NV
0	0	0	0	24.01959
PF	PN	PP	PS	PV
0	0	0	0	0
SF	SN	SP	SS	SV
0.4901960	4.411764	0	0	0
VF	VN	VP	VS	VV
0	1.960784	0	1.960784	0
ANALYSIS OF NEXT TO LAST SOUND AS TO THE PERCENTAGE OF OCCURANCE IN THAT POSITION.				
0.4901960	6.372548	0	1.960784	27.45096



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LANGUAGE = "B"

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VN FVNVSV NVNSV N VNV FVN SVNFNVFN FVFNV SNVN FV VNVF VNV VN  
NVF FVNVSV NVNSV VFNVS V SVFVN VN FNVFVN VNSNVSV VN VNSV SVSV  
SVNSVNVNVN VN SV SNVN VNSV VFNVS NVFNVN VNFVN VN FVFNV VNSV SVSVNFV  
NV SVSV FVNVS SVNFVFNVS NVF SVSVNVFV VN SNVS NVNSV FVS NV  
SVN FVN SVSV VN FVNVS NVF FVS NVFV NVF VNVFVFN NV  
VNSNVFV VNSNVFV FVNVS VN FVN SVN VNFVN V VNVFNVS NVNSV NV  
FV FVFSV FV FV SVSV VN FNVFVN SVN NV SV N FNVNSV NVNSV  
VFN FV NVNSVNVFN NV FVSNNVNFV FVN FVN  
SNVNVSFV FVSVSVN SNVNVSFV FVNVS  
VFNVS SVNFNVSVFVN NV SVSVSN FVFNVN FVNVNVNVSVFSVN  
VFNVS NVSNVFNVS NVSVFV VFNVS NVSVNVSVSVNSV  
NVSVFVSV SVSNVNVSNVS NVSVFV FVNVS NVSVFV  
SVNFVS NVNVFV SVSVSN VFSVNVSVNV SNVFNVS  
VFSVNVFVS FVNVS VFSNVFVS SVSVN

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS WITH FIRST SOUND AS NOTED.

NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 1 OR GREATER IS:  
119.0000

F	N	P	S	V
27.73108	15.96638	0	26.05042	30.25209



LANGUAGE = "B"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN ONE SOUND WITH BEGINING TWO-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 3 OR GREATER IS:  
 88.00000

FF	FN	FP	FS	FV
0	10.22727	0	0	19.31818
NF	NN	NP	NS	NV
0	1.136363	0	0	13.63636
PF	PN	PP	PS	PV
0	0	0	0	0
SF	SN	SP	SS	SV
0	10.22727	0	0	22.72726
VF	VN	VP	VS	VV
7.954543	11.36363	0	1.136363	2.272726

ANALYSIS OF SECOND SOUND AS THE PERCENTAGE OF  
 OCCURANCE IN THE SECOND POSITION. (VECTORS = COLUMN SUM).

7.954543	32.95451	0	1.136363	57.95451
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LANGUAGE = "B"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 2 SOUNDS WITH BEGINING 3-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 4 OR GREATER IS:  
 73.00000

FFF	FFN	FFP	FFS	FFV
0	0	0	0	0
FNF	FNN	FNP	FNS	FNV
0	0	0	0	12.32876
FPF	FPN	FPP	FPS	FPV
0	0	0	0	0
FSF	FSN	FSP	FSS	FSV
0	0	0	0	0
FVF	FVN	FVP	FVS	FVV
4.109589	6.849313	0	4.109589	1.369863
NFF	NFN	NFP	NFS	NFV
0	0	0	0	0
NNF	NNN	NNP	NNS	NNV
0	0	0	0	1.369863
NPF	NPN	NPP	NPS	NPV
0	0	0	0	0
NSF	NSN	NSP	NSS	NSV
0	0	0	0	0
NVF	NVN	NVP	NVS	NVV



1.369863	5.479451	0	4.109589	0
PFF	PFN	PFP	PFS	PFV
0	0	0	0	0
PNF	PNN	PNP	PNS	PNV
0	0	0	0	0
PPF	PPN	PPP	PPS	PPV
0	0	0	0	0
PSF	PSN	PSP	PSS	PSV
0	0	0	0	0
PVF	PVN	PVP	PVS	PVV
0	0	0	0	0
SFF	SFN	SFP	SFS	SFV
0	0	0	0	0
SNF	SNN	SNP	SNS	SNV
0	0	0	0	12.32876
SPF	SPN	SPP	SPS	SPV
0	0	0	0	0
SSF	SSN	SSP	SSS	SSV
0	0	0	0	0
SVF	SVN	SVP	SVS	SVV
1.369863	6.849313	0	13.69863	0
VFF	VFN	VFP	VFS	VFV
0	1.369863	0	4.109589	2.739725
VNF	VNN	VNP	VNS	VNV



1.369863	2.739725	0	6.849313	1.369863
VPF	VPN	VPV	VPS	VPV
0	0	0	0	0
VSF	VSN	VSP	VSS	VSV
0	0	0	0	1.369863
VVF	VVN	VVP	VVS	VVV
2.739725	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS OF THIRD SOUND AS TO THE PERCENTAGE OF  
 OCCURRENCE IN THE THIRD POSITION. (VECTOR = COLUMN SUM).

10.95890	23.28764	0	32.87669	32.87668
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LANGUAGE = "B"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 3-SOUNDS WITH BEGINING 4-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 5 OR GREATER IS:  
63.00000

FNVF	6.349206
FNVN	7.936507
FVFN	1.587301
FVFS	1.587301
FVfV	1.587301
FVNN	1.587301
FVNV	6.349206
FVSN	3.174603
FVSV	1.587301
FVVV	1.587301
NNVS	1.587301
NVFN	1.587301
NVNS	6.349206
NVSN	1.587301
NVSV	3.174603
SNVF	1.587301
SNVN	7.936507
SVfV	1.587301
SVNF	4.761904



SVNS	1.587301
SVSN	1.587301
SVSV	7.936507
VFNV	1.587301
VFSV	4.761904
VFVF	1.587301
VFVN	1.587301
VNFV	1.587301
VNNV	3.174603
VNSN	3.174603
VNSV	3.174603
VSVN	1.587301
VVVF	3.174603



LANGUAGE = "B"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS WITH LAST SOUND AS NOTED.  
NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 5 OR GREATER IS:  
63.00000

F	N	P	S	V
7.936507	20.63492	0	1.587301	69.84126



LANGUAGE = "B"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 1-SOUND WITH ENDING 2-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 6 OR GREATER IS:

50.00000

FF	FN	FP	FS	FV
0	0	0	0	7.999998
NF	NN	NP	NS	NV
0	0	0	0	21.999998
PF	PN	PP	PS	PV
0	0	0	0	0
SF	SN	SP	SS	SV
1.999999	0	0	0	0
VF	VN	VP	VS	VV
16.00000	19.99998	0	27.99998	3.999999

ANALYSIS OF NEXT TO LAST SOUND AS TO THE PERCENTAGE  
OF OCCURRENCE IN THAT POSITION.

17.99998	19.99998	0	27.99998	33.99995
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NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 1 OR GREATER IS:  
359.0000

F	N	P	S	V
20.61281	20.33426	0	26.18384	32.86906



LANGUAGE = "C"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN ONE SOUND WITH BEGINING TWO-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 3 OR GREATER IS:  
 247.0000

FF	FN	FP	FS	FV
0	4.048582	0	0	18.21861
NF	NN	NP	NS	NV
0	2.834007	0	0.8097164	14.97976
PF	PN	PP	PS	PV
0	0	0	0	0
SF	SN	SP	SS	SV
0	7.692307	0	0	18.21861
VF	VN	VP	VS	VV
10.52631	11.74089	0	8.906877	2.024291

ANALYSIS OF SECOND SOUND AS THE PERCENTAGE OF  
 OCCURENCE IN THE SECOND POSITION. (VECTORS = COLUMN SUM).

10.52631	26.31578	0	9.716593	53.44125
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LANGUAGE = "C"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 2 SOUNDS WITH BEGINING 3-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 4 OR GREATER IS:  
 194.0000

FFF	0	FFN	FFP	FFS	FFV
		0	0	0	0
FNF		FNN	FNP	FNS	FNV
FPF	0	FPN	FPP	FPS	FPV
		0	0	0	5.154638
FSF	0	FSN	FSP	FSS	FSV
		0	0	0	0
FVF	0	FVN	FVP	FVS	FVV
3.092783	11.34020		0	3.092783	0
NFF		NFN	NFP	NFS	NFV
		0	0	0	0
NNF		NNN	NNP	NNS	NNV
		0	0	0	
NPF	0	NPN	NPP	NPS	NPV
		0	0	0	1.546391
NSF	0	NSN	NSP	NSS	NSV
		0	0	0	0
0			0	0	1.030927



NVF	4.123711	NVN	3.608247	NVP	0	NVS	8.247416	NVV	0
PFF	0	PFN		PFP		PFS		PFV	
PNF	0	PNN		PNP	0	PNS		PNV	0
PPF	0	PPN		PPP	0	PPS		PPV	0
PSF	0	PSN		PSP	0	PSS		PSV	0
PVF	0	PVN		PVP	0	PVS		PVV	0
SFF	0	SFN		SFP		SFS		SFV	
SNF	0	SNN		SNP	0	SNS		SNV	0
SPF	0	SPN	0.5154635	SPP	0	SPS		SPV	4.123711
SSF	0	SSN		SSP	0	SSS		SSV	0
SVF	0	SVN		SVP	0	SVS		SVV	0
VFF	6.701028	VFN	6.701028	VFP	0	VFS	3.608247	VFV	0
	0		1.546391		0		1.546391		9.278345



VNF	VNN	VNP	VNS	VNV
2.577319	4.639174	0	1.546391	5.670102
VPF	VPN	VPP	VPS	VPV
0	0	0	0	0
VSF	VSN	VSP	VSS	VSU
0	2.061855	0	0	5.670102
VVF	VVN	VVP	VVS	VVV
0.5154635	1.030927	0	1.030927	0

ANALYSIS OF THIRD SOUND AS TO THE PERCENTAGE OF  
OCCURRENCE IN THE THIRD POSITION. (VECTOR = COLUMN SUM).

17.01028	31.44324	0	19.07213	32.47418
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LANGUAGE = "C"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 3-SOUNDS WITH BEGINING 4-SOUND COMBINATIONS:

NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 5 OR GREATER IS:  
170.0000

FNVF	2.941175
FNVN	2.352941
FVFN	1.764706
FVFN	1.764706
FVNF	0.5882353
FVNN	1.764706
FVNS	1.764706
FVNV	5.882352
FVSN	1.176470
FVSV	1.764706
NNVF	1.176470
NNVV	0.5882353
NSVN	1.176470
NVFF	0.5882353
NVFN	2.352941
NVFN	1.764706
NVNF	1.176470



NVNN	0.5882353
NVNV	1.764706
NVSF	0.5882353
NVSN	0.5882353
NVSV	4.705882
SNNV	0.5882353
SNVF	1.764706
SNVN	1.764706
SNVS	1.176470
SVFN	1.176470
SVFS	1.176470
SVFV	5.294117
SVNF	0.5882353
SVNN	1.176470
SVNS	1.176470
SVNV	4.117646
SVSN	1.764706
SVSV	1.764706
VFNV	0.5882353
VFSF	0.5882353
VFSV	1.176470
VFVF	2.941175
VFVN	2.352941
VFVS	4.705882



VNFV	2.941175
VNNN	0.5882353
VNNV	4.705882
VNSN	0.5882353
VNSV	1.176470
VNVF	1.176470
VNVN	1.176470
VNVS	2.941175
VSNV	1.764706
VSVF	1.764706
VSVN	1.764706
VSVS	0.5882353
VSVV	1.176470
VVFV	0.5882353
VVNF	0.5882353
VVNN	0.5882353
VVSV	1.176470



LANGUAGE = "C"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS WITH LAST SOUND AS NOTED.  
NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 1 OR GREATER IS:  
359.0000

F	N	P	S	V
1.671309	15.32033	0	3.342618	27.01949



LANGUAGE = "C"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 1-SOUND WITH ENDING 2-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 3 OR GREATER IS:  
 247.0000

FF	FN	FP	FS	FV
0	0	0	0	2.024291
NF	NN	NP	NS	NV
0	0.4048582	0	2.834007	15.78947
PF	PN	PP	PS	PV
0	0	0	0	0
SF	SN	SP	SS	SV
0	0	0	0	3.238866
VF	VN	VP	VS	VV
5.263157	20.24290	0	6.882589	0.4048582

ANALYSIS OF NEXT TO LAST SOUND AS TO THE PERCENTAGE  
 OF OCCURANCE IN THAT POSITION.

5.263157	20.64775	0	9.716597	21.45746
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LANGUAGE = "D"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN ONE SOUND WITH BEGINNING TWO-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 3 OR GREATER IS:  
 168.0000

FF	FN	FP	FS	FV
0	1.785714	0	2.380952	18.45236
NF	NN	NP	NS	NV
0	0	0	0	27.38094
PF	PN	PP	PS	PV
0	0	0	0	0
SF	SN	SP	SS	SV
1.785714	4.761904	0	0	16.66666
VF	VN	VP	VS	VV
2.976190	10.11904	0	1.785714	11.90476

ANALYSIS OF SECOND SOUND AS THE PERCENTAGE OF  
 OCCURRENCE IN THE SECOND POSITION. (VECTORS = COLUMN SUM).

4.761904	16.66666	0	4.166666	74.40471
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LANGUAGE = "D"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 2 SOUNDS WITH BEGINING 3-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 4 OR GREATER IS:  
 109.0000

FFF	0	FFN	FFP	FFS	FFV
			0	0	0
FNF		FNN	FNP	FNS	FNV
FPF	0	FPN	FPP	FPS	FPV
					2.752293
FSF	0	FSN	FSP	FSS	FSV
FVF	0	FVN	FVP	FVS	FVV
3.669724		2.752293	0	0	0.9174309
NFF		NFN	NFP	NFS	NFV
NNF	0	NNN	NNP	NNS	NNV
NPF	0	NPN	NPP	NPS	NPV
NSF	0	NSN	NSP	NSS	NSV
0		0	0	0	0



NVF	NVN	NVP	NVS	NVV
4.587155	10.09174	0	3.669724	7.339447
PFF	PFN	PFP	PFS	PFV
0	0	0	0	0
PNF	PNN	PNP	PNS	PNV
0	0	0	0	0
PPF	PPN	PPP	PPS	PPV
0	0	0	0	0
PSF	PSN	PSP	PSS	PSV
0	0	0	0	0
PVF	PVN	PVP	PVS	PVV
0	0	0	0	0
SFF	SFN	SFP	SFS	SFV
0.9174309	0	0	0	0.9174309
SNF	SNN	SNP	SNS	SNV
0	0	0	0	5.504586
SPF	SPN	SPP	SPS	SPV
0	0	0	0	0
SSF	SSN	SSP	SSS	SSV
0	0	0	0	0
SVF	SVN	SVP	SVS	SVV
1.834862	2.752293	0	6.422012	0.9174309
VFF	VFN	VFP	VFS	VFV
0.9174309	0	0	0	1.834862



VNF	VNN	VNP	VNS	VNV
0.9174309	2.752293	0	0	10.09174
VPF	VPN	VPP	VPS	VPV
0	0	0	0	0
VSF	VSN	VSP	VSS	VSV
0	0.9174309	0	0	1.834862
VVF	VVN	VVP	VVS	VVV
6.422012	7.339447	0	1.834862	1.834862

ANALYSIS OF THIRD SOUND AS TO THE PERCENTAGE OF  
OCCURRENCE IN THE THIRD POSITION. (VECTOR = COLUMN SUM).

19.26604	32.11006	0	11.92660	36.69719
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LANGUAGE = "D"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 3--SOUNDS WITH BEGINING 4--SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 5 OR GREATER IS:  
 83.00000

FNVS	1.204819
FSNV	3.614457
FSVV	1.204819
FVFF	1.204819
FVFS	2.409638
FVNF	3.614457
FVNV	1.204819
FVVF	1.204819
NVfV	1.204819
NVNN	2.409638
NVNS	1.204819
NVNV	3.614457
NVSF	1.204819
NVSV	1.204819
NVVF	1.204819
NVVN	3.614457
NVVS	3.614457
SNVF	4.819277



SNVN	1.204819
SNVV	1.204819
SVFF	1.204819
SVFV	1.204819
SVNF	2.409638
SVSF	3.614457
SVSN	1.204819
SVSV	2.409638
SVVS	1.204819
VFFS	1.204819
VFVV	2.409638
VNFV	1.204819
VNNV	3.614457
VNVF	1.204819
VNVN	2.409638
VNVS	1.204819
VNVV	6.024096
VSNV	1.204819
VSVV	1.204819
VVFF	8.433729
VVNF	1.204819
VVNS	1.204819
VVNV	7.228910
VVSV	2.409638



VVVS 1.204819  
VVVV 1.204819



LANGUAGE = "D"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS WITH LAST SOUND AS NOTED.  
NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 1 OR GREATER IS:  
241.0000

F	N	P	S	V
5.394190	9.543568	0	8.713692	10.78838



LANGUAGE = "D"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 1-SOUND WITH ENDING 2-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 3 OR GREATER IS:  
 168.0000

FF	FN	FP	FS	FV
0	3.571428	0	2.976190	0
NF	NN	NP	NS	NV
0.5952380	0	0	1.190475	8.928567
PF	PN	PP	PS	PV
0	0	0	0	0
SF	SN	SP	SS	SV
0.5952380	1.785714	0	0	7.738090
VF	VN	VP	VS	VV
4.166666	2.380952	0	3.571428	3.571428
ANALYSIS OF NEXT TO LAST SOUND AS TO THE PERCENTAGE OF OCCURANCE IN THAT POSITION.				
5.357141	7.738094	0	7.738093	20.23808



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LANGUAGE = "E"

\*\*\*\*\*

VV NV V FSV SV NV F FV V FVF F SVS VNV NVS  
FVS FFFV S VNV SVS FV SV NVVF FNVS VNV  
V VSVS SVS VN NV VVFFV SSV SVS SVSVV FSVFVS  
NVV SV NVVFV SVN NV SVNSV VFFV SV SVSVV SSV NV  
VSVN SVFVNS SFV NVSV FVVFV NVFVNVNV  
FSVSVNVNV FSVSVSSNV FSVFVNVV SFVNVNSN NVFVNVNV  
SVNVFNV SVSVNSNV FENNVNV NVSNVFFV NNVS  
SNNVNVSV SVFFVNNV SVNVNVVS NNNNVVS SVSVNVNV  
SFVNNVNV VFSVSVNV SVSVNVNV SVFFVNSV FNVNFSSV  
VSVFVNV NVSVSVSN FSVSVSSN SNVSFVS FSVNVNV  
NVV SVNV NVSVSVVF VNVSVNF VNVFNVF FVSNVSV  
SNVSSNV VFFVNNFSN FVSVSVFV FSVNSV SNNNVNVNV  
SNVVFNV SFVFVNSV NVVFSFFV FNVFV FSVSVSV  
SNVSVSF FVSFVSFN NVFVSSF NVFVVF NVFSVF  
FNVNSVF NNVS FSVFNV SVNFVVF SVNFNV  
NVFNSNV SVSVFNV SVSVNSV NNNNVSV FSVNVFN  
FSVSVNV NVSFVNV VSV NVFNVNFV NNVSNAFV  
NVNVFNV FSVNVSV NVFNVSV FSNNVSV FNVNVVF  
NVNFSNV FSVFVVS FSNNVNV FNVFNVF SVFNVVF  
NVSVNSV VSFNFS VSNVFSN VSNVNSV VSNNVNV  
FNVNVFV VFSVSFV FNVFNVF SVFFVNSV FVSFVS  
FVSFVNS SVNNVSSV FNVFV SNVSFN FSVNSV  
SNVNVSSV FSVSVN SFVVSFV SVSVNSV SVSVNSV  
VSVSVNV FSVFVS NVFVS NV SVSVNSV  
VSSVNV FVNVF NVSNVVS VFNVSFV FSVSVSV  
NVFNVFN SVNFVNV NVFNVFN SVNFVNV  
FNVFNV SSFV NVSVS VSVNV VSVNV FSVSVN  
SVSFV NVSEFN NVSEFN SSVSV SVSFFV SVNSF  
SVSNS FSVSV FNVFNVNV FNVSNV V FVNSFV FSVNVNV SSV VF  
NVVF FNVNNNV NV F NVF F VSV FNVNV VNV FVNVSVNVNV  
FVSVSVNV F NVFVSF SVSNVS SVSENVSVFFV SV  
SVNVSV V SVNVFNVNV FSV SVS VF NVF SVNSV  
SVNVSV FNVN FNVNNV SF NV NVNFV SVSV  
FVSFVS FNVN FNVNVSV FNVSN SNVFSF SVS FNVFNVNV  
FVFSFNV SNVNVNFV SVSN V FV FNVF FNV NV FNVNVNV  
VN SVN FNVNNNV SVSVNF SVSNVS F FVV SNVNVNV  
FSV F SVNSV SVNSV FNVFNVNV FNVSNV SVNFV SN  
VSSVFSV VS FVNVV FVSFV SVSV FVFNVN FVNVFVS  
VSVNSV SVNNVNVSV VSVSNVNV V FFSVNV FNNV FVV



SNVFSF SVSNVN VSNVEVN FNVFNVN NVV FNVSNVN FNVFVN VN  
 SVN SNNVFNVS FSV FVNSV FNVN NVV NVFV  
 VSNVFSV FVVNNV VVSVN V FVNFV FSVNVNV SSV  
 VF NVF FVN NV F VSV FNVNV  
 VNV FV NVNVNV FV SVSNVEV F SNVFSF  
 SVSNVSV VSS

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS WITH FIRST SOUND AS NOTED.

NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 1 OR GREATER IS:

F	N	P	S	V
33.22258	14.28571	0	34.21925	18.27242



LANGUAGE = "E"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN ONE SOUND WITH BEGINNING TWO-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 3 OR GREATER IS:  
 258.0000

FF	FN	FP	FS	FV
2.713178	9.302323	0	10.07752	11.62791
NF	NN	NP	NS	NV
0	3.100775	0	0	10.85271
PF	PN	PP	PS	PV
0	0	0	0	0
SF	SN	SP	SS	SV
2.325581	6.976741	0	1.937984	25.58138
VF	VN	VP	VS	VV
2.325581	3.100775	0	9.302323	0.7751938

ANALYSIS OF SECOND SOUND AS THE PERCENTAGE OF  
 OCCURRENCE IN THE SECOND POSITION. (VECTORS = COLUMN SUM).

7.364339	22.48061	0	21.31781	48.83717
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LANGUAGE = "E"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 2 SOUNDS WITH BEGINING 3-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 4 OR GREATER IS:  
 220.0000

FFF	0	FFN	0	FFP	FFS	FFV
FNF	0.9090908	FNN	0	FNP	FNS	1.363636
						FNV
FPF	1.363636	FPN	0	FPP	FPS	9.545451
						FPV
FSF	0	FSN	0	FSP	FSS	0
						FSV
0.4545454	0.9090908	FVN	0	FVP	FVS	8.636361
						FVV
1.363636	5.909090	NFN	0	NFP	NFS	0.9090908
						NFV
NFF	0	NNN	0	NNP	NNS	0
						NNV
NNF	0.9090908	NPN	0	NPP	NPS	2.727272
						NPV
NPF	0	NSN	0	NSP	NSS	0
						NSV
NSF	0		0			0



NVF	NVN	NVP	NVS	NVV
3.636363	1.818181	0	3.636363	1.363636
PFF	PFN	PFP	PFS	PFV
0	0	0	0	0
PNF	PNN	PNP	PNS	PNV
0	0	0	0	0
PPF	PPN	PPP	PPS	PPV
0	0	0	0	0
PSF	PSN	PSP	PSS	PSV
0	0	0	0	0
PVF	PVN	PVP	PVS	PVV
0	0	0	0	0
SFF	SFN	SFP	SFS	SFV
0	0	0	0.4545454	1.818181
SNF	SNN	SNP	SNS	SNV
0	3.181818	0	0	4.999999
SPF	SPN	SPP	SPS	SPV
0	0	0	0	0
SSF	SSN	SSP	SSS	SSV
0	0	0	0	0.4545454
SVF	SVN	SVP	SVS	SVV
3.636363	6.363636	0	13.63636	0
VFF	VFN	VFP	VFS	VFV
0.9090908	0	0	1.363636	0.4545454







LANGUAGE = "E"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 3-SOUNDS WITH BEGINING 4-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 5 OR GREATER IS:  
 203.0000

FFNN	0.4926108
FFNV	0.4926108
FFSV	0.4926108
FFVN	0.4926108
FNNV	1.477832
FNVF	3.448276
FNVN	3.940886
FNVS	1.970443
FSFV	0.4926108
FSNN	0.9852216
FSVF	1.970443
FSVN	2.463054
FSVS	4.926107
FVFN	0.4926108
FVFS	0.9852216
FVNF	0.4926108
FVNN	1.477832
FVNS	0.9852216



FVNV	3.448276
FVSF	0.9852216
FVSN	1.477832
FVSV	2.463054
FVVF	0.4926108
FVVV	0.4926108
NNNV	0.9852216
NNVN	0.4926108
NNVS	0.4926108
NVFN	1.477832
NVFS	0.4926108
NVfV	1.477832
NVNN	1.477832
NVNV	0.4926108
NVSF	0.9852216
NVSN	0.9852216
NVSV	1.477832
NVVF	0.4926108
NVVS	0.4926108
SFSV	0.4926108
SFVF	0.4926108
SFVN	0.9852216
SFVV	0.4926108
SNNN	1.477832



SNNV	1.970443
SNVF	2.955665
SNVN	0.9852216
SNVS	0.9852216
SSVF	0.4926108
SVFF	1.477832
SVFN	0.9852216
SVFV	1.477832
SVNF	0.4926108
SVNN	2.463054
SVNS	1.477832
SVNV	2.463054
SVSF	1.477832
SVSN	6.403934
SVSS	0.9852216
SVSV	5.418718
VFFV	0.4926108
VFSF	0.4926108
VFSN	0.4926108
VFSV	0.4926108
VFVN	0.4926108
VNVF	1.477832
VNVS	0.4926108
VSFS	0.4926108



VSFV	1.477832
VSNN	0.4926108
VSNV	2.955665
VSSV	1.477832
VSVF	0.4926108
VSVN	0.9852216
VSVS	0.4926108
VVFF	0.4926108
VVSV	0.4926108



LANGUAGE = "E"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS WITH LAST SOUND AS NOTED.  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 1 OR GREATER IS:  
 301.0000

F	N	P	S	V
7.308966	9.302323	0	5.315614	45.51494



LANGUAGE = "E"

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN 1-SOUND WITH ENDING 2-SOUND COMBINATIONS:  
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF LENGTH 3 OR GREATER IS:  
 258.0000

FF	0	FN	0	FP	0	FS	3.100775	FV	5.038759
NF		NN		NP		NS		NV	
0.3875968		0		0		3.488372		5.813952	
PF		PN		PP		PS		PV	
0		0		0		0		0	
SF		SN		SP		SS		SV	
0		0.7751938		0		0		5.426356	
VF		VN		VP		VS		VV	
9.302323		20.54263		0		15.11627		4.651162	

ANALYSIS OF NEXT TO LAST SOUND AS TO THE PERCENTAGE  
 OF OCCURANCE IN THAT POSITION.

9.689919	21.31783	0	21.70541	20.93022
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PROBABILITY MATRIX FOR FIRST SOUNDS:

F	N	P	S	V
0.2366426	0.1788966	0.2000000	0.2768083	0.08420306
0.2040045	0.1811507	0.2000000	0.1648332	0.2502315
0.1456769	0.2233164	0.2000000	0.1820213	0.2659377
0.1788818	0.2597466	0.2000000	0.1384563	0.2517889
0.2347940	0.1568896	0.2000000	0.2378808	0.1478388

017.12 SECONDS IN EXECUTION



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C O M P U T E R   O U T P U T   N U M B E R   2

\*\*\*\*\*

THIS OUTPUT WAS THE RESULT OF TWO TEST SAMPLES FED INTO COMPUTER PROGRAM  
NUMBER TWO. THERE WERE TWO SAMPLE SETS. THE FIRST CONSISTING OF EIGHT WORDS  
FROM LANGUAGE "E" AND THE SECOND SEVEN WORDS FROM LANGUAGE TYPE "A." THE  
RESULTS CLEARLY INDICATE THE CORRECT RESPONSE IN BOTH CASES. THE WORDS USED IN  
THE TEST SAMPLES WERE SELECTED ENTIRELY AT RANDOM.



SAMPLE NUMBER 1

SAMPLE WOPD NUMBER 1 IN CODE FORM IS:V  
 VALIDITY FACTORS :  
 0 0.2571289 0.3031194 0.2380823 0.2016697

SAMPLE WORD NUMBER 2 IN CODE FORM IS:SV  
 VALIDITY FACTORS :  
 0.4042035 0.2613090 0.1850008  
 0.6037687 0.01032479 0.03450592 0.1084104

SAMPLE WORD NUMBER 3 IN CODE FORM IS:VSV  
 VALIDITY FACTORS :  
 0.1318377 0.2771791 0.2706143  
 0 0.5623930 0.4376070  
 0 0 0.3943655

SAMPLE WORD NUMBER 4 IN CODE FORM IS:SVS  
 VALIDITY FACTORS :  
 0.2564532 0.2075819 0.2500418  
 0.3812183 0.1362370 0.2670283  
 0.1860361 0.04892233 0.6018304

SAMPLE WORD NUMBER 5 IN CODE FORM IS:NNVS  
 VALIDITY FACTORS :  
 0.1289187 0.2180875 0.3078883  
 0 0 1.000000  
 0 0 1.000000  
 0 0 1.000000



SAMPLE WORD NUMBER 6 IN CODE FORM IS:SVNSV

VALIDITY FACTORS :

0.2987307	0.05285237	0.2369244	0.2642618
0.4249547	0.01330184	0.1603813	0.3325458
0.6427862	0	0.03206684	0.2966461
0.5445783	0	0.01077332	0.4446487
0	0	0.005401272	0.9945992

SAMPLE WORD NUMBER 7 IN CODE FORM IS:FSVSVN

VALIDITY FACTORS :

0.3094826	0.2155455	0.1194290	0.2481610
0.5446888	0	0	0.3742368
0.5717126	0	0	0.4152498
0.2611750	0	0	0.7388250
0.7346960	0.05825441	0.08012134	0.1058987
0.6785653	0.07490450	0.1426878	0.01607632
0	0	0	1.000000
0.8962153	0	0	0.07994050
0	0	0	1.000000

SAMPLE WORD NUMBER 8 IN CODE FORM IS:FSVNSVS

VALIDITY FACTORS :

0.3094826	0.2155455	0.1194290	0.2481610
0.5446888	0	0	0.3742368
0.5717126	0	0	0.4152498
0.5857502	0	0	0.4142498
0	0	0.08074415	0.6225446
0	0	0.05764659	0.111149
0	0	0	1.000000
0	0	0	1.000000
0	0	0	1.000000



\*\*\*NOTE\*\*\* THE VALIDITY FACTOR PRODUCTS ARE THE RESULTANT PRODUCT FOR EACH WORD MEASURED ABOVE.

VALIDITY FACTOR PRODUCTS:	
0.2571289	0.2016697
0.0005457415	0.02005602
0.2440454	0.04670182
0.01818775	0.04018315
0	0.3078883
0	0.01152894
0	3.8777041-06
0	0.001105081

LANGUAGE	PROD	MEAN
A	0	0.03277914
B	0	0.03220933
C	0	0.05780087
D	0	0.03052703
E	1.1545541-16	0.07864207



SAMPLE NUMBER	2				
SAMPLE WORD NUMBER	1	IN CODE FORM	IS: FV		
VALIDITY FACTORS :					
	0.09987044	0.2285496	0.2032574	0.3050730	0.1632497
	0.04467834	0.2339829	0.1850614	0.4168988	0.1193790
SAMPLE WORD NUMBER	2	IN CODE FORM	IS: SVF		
VALIDITY FACTORS :					
	0.2564532	0.1333556	0.2075819	0.1525679	0.2500418
	0.3812183	0.1030814	0.1362370	0.1124352	0.2670283
	0.8243367	0	0.1354860	0.04017778	0
SAMPLE WORD NUMBER	3	IN CODE FORM	IS: VNVN		
VALIDITY FACTORS :					
	0.1632049	0.1893177	0.3155295	0.1092217	0.2227267
	0.2081042	0.3500314	0.2430773	0.07766962	0.1211181
	0.3191531	0.3891916	0.2252265	0.06642997	0
	0.6736734	0	0.2872279	0.03910022	0
SAMPLE WORD NUMBER	4	IN CODE FORM	IS: SNVF		
VALIDITY FACTORS :					
	0.2299383	0.5334570	0.05556843	0.1025879	0.07844955
	0.1615117	0.8149884	0	0	0.02350023
	0.08307642	0.9117687	0	0	0.005155075
	1.000000	0	0	0	0



SAMPLE WORD NUMBER 5 IN CODE FORM IS:SVNSF

VALIDITY FACTORS :

0.2987307  
0.4249547  
0.6427862  
0.5445783  
1.000000

0.05285237  
0.01330184  
0  
0  
0

0.2369244  
0.1603813  
0.03206684  
0.01077332  
0

SAMPLE WORD NUMBER 6 IN CODE FORM IS:FVNSVNVN

VALIDITY FACTORS :

0.3094826  
0.4920694  
0.7221408  
0.9799320  
0.7346960  
0.6785653  
1.000000  
0.9020541  
0.9986470

0.2155455  
0.1844413  
0.1001511  
0  
0.05825441  
0.07490450  
0  
0.05560115  
0

0.1194290  
0.09059823  
0.06396449  
0.01518463  
0.08012134  
0.1426878  
0  
0.02905477  
0.001353574

SAMPLE WORD NUMBER 7 IN CODE FORM IS:FVN

VALIDITY FACTORS :

0.2071953  
0.2200228  
0.1585909

0.2565276  
0.3372685  
0.4862019

0.1597247  
0.1307530  
0.1066935

0.2347879  
0.2825265  
0.2485138

0.1417652  
0.02942924  
0



VALIDITY FACTOR PRODUCTS:

0.004462045	0.05347669	0.03761509	0.1271846	0.01948858
0.08059090	0	0.003831588	0.0006892094	0
0.007302348	0	0.004961699	2.2034481-05	0
0.003085270	0	0	0	0
0.04443743	0	0	0	0
0.04839757	0	0	0	0
0.007229794	0.04206553	0.002228240	0.01648486	0

LANGUAGE	PROD	MEAN
-----		
A	1.2597181-13	0.02792931
B	0	0.01364888
C	0	0.006948087
D	0	0.02062580
E	0	0.002784083



\*\*\*\*\*

C O M P U T E R   P R O G R A M   N U M B E R   1

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```
//COOK1 JOB (0405,1404,MA52),'SMC 2737',TIME=(00,40)
// EXEC ALGOLW
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A,DCB=BLKSIZE=665,SPACE=(CYL,(3,1))
//ALGOL.SYSIN DD *
%ALGOL T=035,P=80
```

```
BEGIN
COMMENT INPUT DATA WRITTEN IN "ROMI" WITH AT LEAST ONE BLANK
BETWEEN WORDS. WORD MUST START AND END ON THE SAME CARD. ;
STRING (2) ARRAY ROMI (1::101,1::2);
STRING(80) TEXT;
INTEGER INDEX, POINTER, Z, TP, WP, N;
REAL TWOCOUNT, THREECOUNT, FOURCOUNT, Q;
STRING(36) WORD, CODE;
STRING (1) ARRAY CLASS(1::5);
REAL ARRAY SOUNDONE(1::5);
STRING (2) ARRAY SOUNDTWO(1::25);
REAL ARRAY SOUNDTWOSTAT(1::25);
REAL ARRAY SOUNDTHREESTAT(1::125);
STRING(3) ARRAY SOUNDTHREE(1::125);
REAL ARRAY SOUNDFOURSTAT (1::625);
STRING(4) ARRAY SOUNDFOUR(1::625);
REAL ARRAY VECTWO (1::5);
REAL ARRAY VECTHREE (1::5);
INTEGER EPOINT;
INTEGER HEADERCOUNT;
STRING(80) ARRAY HEADER (1::10);
REAL ARRAY ENDTWOSTAT (1::25);
REAL ARRAY ENDONE (1::5);
REAL ARRAY ENDVEC2 (1::5);
LOGICAL FOUND, BAD;
REAL ARRAY STATMUX1 (1::5,1::5);
REAL ARRAY PMUX1 (1::5,1::5);
REAL ARRAY VECFOUR (1::5);
REAL B;
REAL ECOUNT, E_1COUNT;
```



```

COMMENT *****
PROCEDURE INITIALIZE RESETS THE VALUES OF THE GLOBAL
COUNTERS USED THROUGHOUT THE PROGRAM.  INITIALIZE ALSO READS
AND PRINTS THE DATA SET IDENTIFIER "HEADER," SETTING
"TEXT POINTER," "TP," TO 80 CAUSES THE PROCEDURE GETWORD
TO READ THE FIRST DATA CARD.
*****;

```

```

COMMENT*****
HEADERCOUNT IS THE NUMBER OF CARDS PRECEEDING THE DATA
WHICH DESCRIBE THE TYPE/QUALITY/ETC. OF THE DATA BUT ARE
NOT TO BE READ AS PART OF THE DATA.
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE INITIALIZE;
BEGIN
  Q := 0;
  TWOCOUNT := 0;
  THREECOUNT := 0;
  FOURCOUNT := 0;
  E_1COUNT := 0;
  ECOUNT := 0;
  INDEX:=0;
  READ (HEADERCOUNT) ;
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL HEADERCOUNT DO
  BEGIN
    HEADER (I) := " ";
    READCARD (HEADER(I));
    WRITE (HEADER(I));
  END;
  IOCONTROL (2);
  WRITE(" ");
  IOCONTROL (2);
  TP := 80
END INITIALIZE;

```



```

COMMENT *****
PROCEDURE GENERATETWO PROVIDES THE 25 TWO-SOUND CLASS LABEL
DESIGNATIONS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.  THESE LABELS ARE
STORED IN THE ONE DIMENSION ARRAY "SOUNDTWO."  THE LABELS
CORRESPOND TO THE 25 ROWS OF THE REAL ARRAY "SOUNDTWOSTAT."
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE GENERATETWO;
BEGIN
  INTEGER Y;
  Y := 1;
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
  BEGIN
    SOUNDONE(I) := 0;
    FOR J := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
    BEGIN
      SOUNDTWO (Y)(0|1) := CLASS (I);
      SOUNDTWO (Y)(1|1) := CLASS (J) ;
      SOUNDTWOSTAT(Y) := 0;
      Y := Y + 1
    END;
  END;
END GENERATETWO;

```

```

COMMENT *****
PROCEDURE GENERATETHREE TAKES THE 25 ELEMENT ARRAY
"SOUNDTWO" AND GENERATES THE 125 POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS OF
THE FIRST THREE SOUNDS OF A WORD IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.
THE 125 ELEMENTS ARE STORED IN THE ONE DIMENSIONAL ARRAY
"SOUNDTHREE" AND ARE USED AS LABELS FOR THE 125 ROWS OF THE
REAL ARRAY "SOUNDTHREESTAT."
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE GENERATETHREE;
BEGIN
  INTEGER Y;
  Y := 1;
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL 25 DO
  BEGIN
    FOR J := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
    BEGIN
      SOUNDTHREE(Y)(0|2) := SOUNDTWO(I);
      SOUNDTHREE(Y)(2|1) := CLASS(J);
      SOUNDTHREESTAT(Y) := 0;
      Y := Y+1
    END;
  END;
END GENERATETHREE;

```

```

PROCEDURE GENERATEFOUR;
BEGIN
  INTEGER Y;
  Y := 1;
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL 125 DO
  BEGIN
    FOR J := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
    BEGIN
      SOUNDFOUR(Y)(0|3) :=SOUNDTHREE(I);
      SOUNDFOUR(Y)(3|1) := CLASS(J);
      SOUNDFOURSTAT(Y) := 0;
      Y := Y+1
    END;
  END;
END GENERATEFOUR;

```



```

COMMENT *****
PROCEDURE GETARRAY READS IN THE 101 CHARACTERS USED BY THIS
PROGRAM TO REPRESENT THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET.
EACH SOUND REPRESENTATION IS PLACED IN A TWO COLUMN ARRAY
"ROMI." COLUMN ONE IS THE SOUND REPRESENTATION AND COLUMN
TWO CONTAINS THE CLASS: EITHER NASAL, FRICATIVE, STOP, OR
VOWEL. THE NUMBER OF CARDS USED TO READ IN "ROMI" CANNOT
BE VARIED WITHOUT ALTERING THE PROGRAM. THE NUMBER OF
ELEMENTS IN "ROMI" IS NOT VARIABLE. "ROMI" IS PRINTED OUT
A CARD AT A TIME, JUST AS IT IS TYPED IN THE DATA CARDS.
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE GETARRAY;
BEGIN
  STRING(81) PHONOL;
  INTEGER B,A;
  B:=1;
  A := 1;
  WRITE ( "'ROMI' IS THE PHONETIC CHARACTER REPRESENTATION
  USED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS PROGRAM");
  WRITE (" ");
  IOCONTROL (2);
  WHILE (A <= 27) DO
  BEGIN
    PHONOL := " ";
    READCARD (PHONOL);
    WRITE(PHONOL);
    TP:=0;
    WHILE(TP <= 79)DO
    BEGIN
      WHILE (PHONOL (TP|1) =" ") AND (TP<=79) DO
      TP:= TP+1;
      IF ( TP = 80 ) THEN
      BEGIN
        IF (PHONOL (TP+1|1)~="~") THEN
        BEGIN
          ROMI (B,1): = PHONOL (TP|1);
          TP: = TP+2;
        END
        ELSE
        BEGIN
          ROMI (B,1)(0|1): = PHONOL (TP|1);
          ROMI (B,1)(1|1): = PHONOL (TP+2|1);
          TP:=TP+4;
        END;
        ROMI (B,2): = PHONOL (TP|1);
        B: = B+1;
        TP := TP+1
      END
      ELSE
        A := A+1;
      END
    END;
    TP := 80
  END GETARFAY;

```



```

COMMENT *****
LOGICAL PROCEDURE GETWORD READS THE INPUT DATA WRITTEN ON
"ROMI" INTO A BUFFER CALLED "TEXT," ONE CARD AT A TIME AND
ECHO PRINTS EACH CARD WITH A SEQUENTIAL NUMBER IDENTIFIER
"INDEX." THE BUFFER, "TEXT," IS SCANNED ONE CHARACTER AT
A TIME UNTIL A "WORD" IS BUILT. LEADING AND TRAILING
BLANKS DELIMIT A "WORD." "WORD" IS THE GLOBAL PARAMETER
OF STRING TYPE OF MAXIMUM LENGTH OF 36 CHARACTERS WHICH
IS DELIVERED TO THE MAIN PROGRAM AND SUBSEQUENT PROCEDURES.
WHEN THE CHARACTER "%" IS ENCOUNTERED ON A DATA CARD IN
OTHER THAN CARD COLUMN 1 THE LOGICAL VALUE OF "GETWORD" IS
SET TO FALSE THUS SIGNALLING THE END OF A DATA SET.
"WORDS" MUST START AND END ON THE SAME CARD.
*****;

```

```

LOGICAL PROCEDURE GETWORD (STRING(36) RESULT WORD);

```

```

BEGIN
  WP := 0;
  IF (TP=80) THEN
    BEGIN
      INDEX:=INDEX+1;
      READCARD (TEXT);
      WRITE (INDEX," ",TEXT);
      TP:=0
    END;
  WHILE (TEXT(TP|1)=" ") DO
    BEGIN
      TP:=TP+1;
      IF (TP=80) THEN
        BEGIN
          READCARD (TEXT);
          INDEX:=INDEX+1;
          WRITE (INDEX," ", TEXT);
          TP:=0
        END;
      END;
      WORD:=" ";
      WHILE (TP<80) AND (TEXT(TP|1)~=" ") DO
        BEGIN
          WORD (WP|1):= TEXT(TP|1);
          WP := WP + 1;
          TP := TP + 1
        END;
      WP := WP-1;
      WORD~="%"
    END GETWORD;

```



```

COMMENT *****
PROCEDURE "CONVERT" OPERATES ON THE GLOBAL VARIABLE "WORD"
OBTAINED FROM "GETWORD." "WORD" IS SCANNED CHARACTER BY
CHARACTER TO OBTAIN EACH "ROMI" SOUND REPRESENTATION.
A BINARY SEARCH OF THE ARRAY "ROMI" IS CONDUCTED TO
OBTAIN THE SOUND CLASS EQUIVALENT FOR EACH "SOUND" OF
"WORD." A NEW STRING, "CODE," IS GENERATED FROM THE FOUR
SOUND DESIGNATIONS CORRESPONDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL
PHONETIC ALPHABET SPELLING OF "WORD." "CONVERT" IS ALSO
CAPABLE OF EDITING INPUT DATA AND PRINTS OUT A WARNING
LABEL ALONG WITH THE PARTICULAR "SOUND" REPRESENTATION
WHICH DID NOT APPEAR IN "ROMI" AND THE "WORD" IN WHICH THE
ERROR OCCURRED. A SAMPLE OUTPUT FROM "CONVERT" WOULD BE
"FMVNSFVNN." THE COUNTER "Z" IS ALSO A GLOBAL VARIABLE,
AND TELLS THE NUMBER OF IPA SOUNDS IN EACH STRING "CODE."
*****

```

```

PROCEDURE CONVERT (STRING(36) RESULT CODE);
BEGIN
  STRING(2) SOUND;
  INTEGER I,TEST;
  INTEGER LISTEND, LISTBEGIN, POINTER;
  CODE := " ";
  BAD := TRUE;
  I := 0;
  Z := 0;
  WHILE I<=WP DO
  BEGIN
    TEST := 0;
    FOUND := TRUE;
    SOUND := " ";
    IF WORD (I+1|1) = "-" THEN
    BEGIN
      SOUND := WORD (I|1);
      I:=I+1; END
    ELSE
    BEGIN
      SOUND(0|1):= WORD(I|1);
      SOUND(1|1):= WORD(I+2|1);
      I:=I+3
    END;
    LISTBEGIN:= 1;
    LISTEND := 101;
    POINTER := LISTEND;
    WHILE ( FOUND ) DO
    BEGIN
      TEST := TEST+1;
      IF SOUND < ROMI(POINTER,1) THEN
        LISTEND:= POINTER;
      IF SOUND > ROMI(POINTER,1) THEN
        LISTBEGIN:= POINTER;
      IF ( SOUND = ROMI ( POINTER,1 ))THEN
        FOUND := FALSE
      ELSE
      BEGIN
        IF (TEST = 12 ) THEN
        BEGIN
          WRITE("ERONEOUS DATA","WORD = ",WORD, "SOUND = ",SOUND);
          FOUND := FALSE;
          I := WP+1;
          BAD := FALSE
        END;
        POINTER := TRUNCATE ( ( LISTEND + LISTBEGIN ) / 2 )
      END;
    END;
    CODE ( Z|1 ) := ROMI ( POINTER, 2 ) (0|1 );
    Z := Z+1;
    IF (BAD = FALSE) THEN
      Z := 0;
    END
  END CONVERT;

```



```

COMMENT *****
PROCEDURE "ONESOUND" LOOKS AT THE FIRST SOUND OF A STRING
OF "CODE" AND KEEPS A RUNNING TALLY OF THE TOTAL NUMBER
OF OCCURANCES OF EACH SOUND CLASS DESIGNATION IN POSITION
ONE OF EACH STRING OF "CODE." A COUNTER "Q" TALLIES THE
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS IN EACH DATA SET (SAMPLE). THE DATA
OBTAINED IS STORED IN THE REAL ARRAY "SOUNDONE." A BINARY
SEARCH IS USED TO MATCH THE FIRST SOUND OF A WORD WITH THE
FIVE POSSIBILITIES. THE LIST "POINTER" USED IN THE BINARY
SEARCH IS A GLOBAL VARIABLE AND IS USED AS A STARTING POINT
FOR THE SEARCH OF THE LIST OF ALL POSSIBLE LEADING TWO
SOUND COMBINATIONS.
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE ONESOUND;
BEGIN
  INTEGER LISTBEGIN, LISTEND;
  Z := Z - 1;
  IF (Z >= 0) AND (BAD = TRUE) THEN
    BEGIN
      Q := Q + 1;
      LISTBEGIN := 1;
      LISTEND := 5;
      POINTER := LISTEND;
      WHILE (CODE(0|1) /= CLASS (POINTER)) DO
        BEGIN
          IF (CODE(0|1) < CLASS (POINTER)) THEN
            LISTEND := POINTER;
          IF (CODE(0|1) > CLASS (POINTER)) THEN
            LISTBEGIN := POINTER;
          POINTER := (LISTBEGIN + LISTEND) DIV 2
        END;
      SOUNDONE (POINTER) := SOUNDONE (POINTER) + 1
    END
  END ONESOUND;

```



```

COMMENT *****
PROCEDURE "TWO SOUND" DOES AN ANALOGOUS OPERATION ON THE
FIRST TWO SOUNDS OF A WORD AS "ONE SOUND" PERFORMED. BY
REMEMBERING THE VALUE OF THE LIST "POINTER" FROM "ONE SOUND"
WE NEED ONLY SEARCH THE APPROPRIATE PORTION OF THE ARRAY
"SOUND TWO" (FIVE ELEMENTS) FOR THE SECOND SOUND. THE
NUMBER OF OCCURANCES OF EACH COMBINATION IS STORED IN THE
REAL ARRAY "SOUND TWO STAT." "TWO COUNT" TALLIES THE NUMBER
OF WORDS FROM THE DATA SET WITH TWO OR MORE SOUNDS.
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE TWO SOUND;
BEGIN
  INTEGER LIST BEGIN, LIST END;
  IF (Z >= 2) THEN
    BEGIN
      TWO COUNT := TWO COUNT + 1;
      LIST BEGIN := POINTER*5-4;
      LIST END := LIST BEGIN + 4;
      POINTER := LIST END;
      WHILE (CODE(0|2) /= SOUND TWO(POINTER)) DO
        BEGIN
          IF (CODE(0|2) < SOUND TWO(POINTER)) THEN
            LIST END := POINTER;
          IF (CODE(0|2) > SOUND TWO(POINTER)) THEN
            LIST BEGIN := POINTER;
          POINTER := (LIST BEGIN + LIST END) DIV 2
        END;
      SOUND TWO STAT (POINTER) := SOUND TWO STAT (POINTER) + 1
    END;
  END TWO SOUND;

```



```

COMMENT *****
      THE OPERATION OF PROCEDURES THREESOUND AND FOUR-
      SOUND IS IDENTICAL TO PROCEDURE TWOSOUND.
      REMEMBERING THE VALUE OF THE LISTPOINTER REQUIRES A SEARCH
      OF ONLY FIVE ELEMENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT SOUND OF A STRING
      "CODE." THE CORRESPONDING ARRAYS ARE "SOUNDTHREESTAT"
      AND "SOUNDFOURSTAT." COUNTERS FOR EACH CATEGORY OF
      LENGTH ARE "THREECOUNT" AND "FOURCOUNT."
      *****;

```

```

PROCEDURE THREESOUND;
BEGIN
  INTEGER LISTBEGIN, LISTEND;
  IF ( Z >= 3 ) THEN
  BEGIN
    THREECOUNT := THREECOUNT + 1 ;
    LISTBEGIN := POINTER*5-4;
    LISTEND := LISTBEGIN + 4 ;
    POINTER := LISTEND;
    WHILE (CODE(0|3) /= SOUNDTHREE(POINTER)) DO
    BEGIN
      IF (CODE(0|3) < SOUNDTHREE(POINTER)) THEN
        LISTEND := POINTER;
      IF ( CODE(0|3) > SOUNDTHREE(POINTER)) THEN
        LISTBEGIN := POINTER;
      POINTER := (LISTBEGIN+LISTEND)DIV 2
    END;
    SOUNDTHREESTAT(POINTER) := SOUNDTHREESTAT(POINTER)+1
  END;
END THREESOUND;

```

```

PROCEDURE FOURSOUND;
BEGIN
  INTEGER LISTEND, LISTBEGIN;
  IF ( Z >= 4 ) THEN
  BEGIN
    FOURCOUNT := FOURCOUNT + 1;
    LISTBEGIN := POINTER * 5 - 4;
    LISTEND := LISTBEGIN + 4;
    POINTER := LISTEND;
    WHILE (CODE (0|4) /= SOUNDFOUR (POINTER)) DO
    BEGIN
      IF (CODE (0|4) < SOUNDFOUR (POINTER) ) THEN
        LISTEND := POINTER;
      IF (CODE (0|4) > SOUNDFOUR (POINTER)) THEN
        LISTBEGIN := POINTER;
      POINTER := (LISTBEGIN + LISTEND) DIV 2
    END;
    SOUNDFOURSTAT (POINTER) := SOUNDFOURSTAT (POINTER) + 1
  END;
END FOURSOUND;

```



```

PROCEDURE ENDSOUNDONE;
BEGIN
  INTEGER LISTEND,LISTBEGIN;
  IF (Z>=4) AND (BAD=TRUE) THEN
  BEGIN
    ECOUNT := ECOUNT + 1;
    LISTBEGIN := 1;
    LISTEND := EPOINT := 5 ;
    WHILE (CODE(Z|1)≠CLASS(EPOINT))DO
    BEGIN
      IF(CODE(Z|1)<CLASS(EPOINT))THEN
        LISTEND := EPOINT;
      IF(CODE(Z |1)>CLASS(EPOINT))THEN
        LISTBEGIN := EPOINT;
      EPOINT :=(LISTEND+LISTBEGIN)DIV 2
    END;
    ENDONE(EPOINT) := ENDONE(EPOINT)+1
  END;
END ENDSOUNDONE;

```

```

PROCEDURE ENDSOUNDTWO ;
BEGIN
  INTEGER LISTEND,LISTBEGIN;
  STRING(2) SOUND;
  IF(Z>=5)THEN
  BEGIN
    E_1COUNT := E_1COUNT + 1;
    LISTBEGIN := EPOINT*5-4;
    LISTEND := EPOINT := LISTBEGIN+4;
    SOUND(0|1):=CODE(Z|1);SOUND(1|1):=CODE(Z-1|1);
    WHILE(SOUND(0|2)≠SOUNDTWO(EPOINT)) DO
    BEGIN
      IF(SOUND(0|2)<SOUNDTWO(EPOINT)) THEN
        LISTEND := EPOINT;
      IF(SOUND(0|2)>SOUNDTWO(EPOINT)) THEN
        LISTBEGIN := EPOINT;
      EPOINT :=(LISTEND+LISTBEGIN)DIV 2
    END;
    ENDTWOSTAT(EPOINT):=ENDTWOSTAT(EPOINT)+1
  END;
END ENDSOUNDTWO;

```



```

PROCEDURE PRINTONE;
BEGIN
  IOCONTROL (3);
  WRITE ("PERCENTAGE OF WORDS WITH FIRST SCUND AS NOTED.");
  WRITE(" ");
  WRITE("NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF STATED LENGTH IS :");
  WRITE(Q);
  WRITE(" ");
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL HEADERCOUNT DO
  WRITE (HEADER(I));
  WRITE(" ");
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
  WRITECN("          ",CLASS(I)," ");
  IOCONTROL (2);
  WRITE(" ");
  IOCONTROL (2);
  FOR J := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
  BEGIN
  IF (SOUNDCNE(J) = 0 )THEN
  WRITECN(SOUNDCNE(J))
  ELSE
  BEGIN
  SOUNDCNE(J) := SOUNDCNE(J)/Q*100;
  STATMUX1 (N,J) := SOUNDCNE(J);
  WRITECN(SOUNDCNE(J))
  END;
  END;
END PRINTONE;

```



```

PROCEDURE PRINTTWO;
BEGIN
  INTEGER P;
  IOCONTROL (3);
  WRITE("      PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN ONE SOUND WITH
  BEGINNING TWO-SOUND COMBINATIONS AS NOTED.");
  WRITE(" ");
  WRITE("NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF STATED LENGTH IS :");
  WRITE(TWOCOUNT);
  WRITE(" ");
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL HEADERCOUNT DO
  WRITE (HEADER(I));
  WRITE(" ");
  FOR K := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
  BEGIN
    IOCONTROL (2);
    FOR L := 4 STEP -1 UNTIL 0 DO
    BEGIN
      WRITEON("          ", SOUNDTWO(K*5-L), "      ");
    END;
    IOCONTROL (2);
    WRITE(" ");
    IOCONTROL (2);
    FOR M := 4 STEP -1 UNTIL 0 DO
    BEGIN
      P := K*5-M;
      IF (SOUNDTWOSTAT(P) = 0) THEN
        WRITEON(SOUNDTWOSTAT(P))
      ELSE
        BEGIN
          SOUNDTWOSTAT(P) := (SOUNDTWOSTAT(P)/TWECOUNT)*100;
          VECTWO(5-M) := VECTWO(5-M) + SOUNDTWOSTAT(P);
          WRITEON(SOUNDTWOSTAT(P))
        END;
      END;
      END;
      END;
      WRITE(" ");
      WRITE(" ");
      IOCONTROL (2);
      WRITE("ANALYSIS OF SECOND SOUND AS THE PERCENTAGE OF");
      WRITE("OCCURANCE IN THE SECOND POSITION.");
      WRITE(" ");
      IOCONTROL (2);
      FOR J := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
        WRITEON(VECTWO(J))
      END PRINTTWO;

```



```

PROCEDURE PRINTTHREE;
BEGIN
  INTEGER P;
  IOCONTROL (3);
  WRITE(" PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN TWO SOUNDS WITH
  BEGINING THREE-SOUND COMBINATIONS AS NOTED.");
  WRITE(" ");
  WRITE("NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF STATED LENGTH IS :");
  WRITE(THREECOUNT);
  WRITE(" ");
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL HEADERCOUNT DO
    WRITE (HEADER(I));
  WRITE(" ");
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL 25 DO
    BEGIN
      IOCONTROL (2);
      FOR J := 4 STEP -1 UNTIL 0 DO
        WRITEON(" ", SOUNDTHREE(I*5-J), " ");
      IOCONTROL (2);
      WRITE(" ");
      IOCONTROL (2);
      FOR M := 4 STEP -1 UNTIL 0 DO
        BEGIN
          P := I*5-M;
          IF (SOUNDTHREESTAT(P) = 0) THEN
            WRITEON(SOUNDTHREESTAT(P))
          ELSE
            BEGIN
              SOUNDTHREESTAT(P) := (SOUNDTHREESTAT(P)
              /THREECOUNT)*100;
              VECTHREE(5-M) := VECTHREE(5-M) + SOUNDTHREESTAT(P);
            END;
          WRITEON(SOUNDTHREESTAT(P))
        END;
      END;
      IOCONTROL (2);
      WRITE(" ");
    END;
    WRITE(" ");
    WRITE(" ");
    IOCONTROL (2);
    WRITE("ANALYSIS OF THIRD SOUND AS TO THE PERCENTAGE OF");
    WRITE("OCCURANCE IN THE THIRD POSITION.");
    WRITE(" ");
    IOCONTROL (2);
    FOR K := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
      WRITEON (VECTHREE(K))
    END PRINTTHREE;

```



```

PROCEDURE PRINTFOUR;
BEGIN
  INTEGER P;
  IOCONTROL (3);
  WRITE("PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN THREE SOUNDS WITH
  BEGINING FOUR-SOUND COMBINATIONS AS NOTED.");
  WRITE (" ");
  WRITE("NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF STATED LENGTH IS :");
  WRITE(FOURCOUNT);
  WRITE(" ");
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL HEADERCOUNT DO
    WRITE (HEADER(I));
    WRITE (" ");
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL 125 DO
    BEGIN IOCONTROL (2);
    FOR M := 4 STEP -1 UNTIL 0 DO
      BEGIN
        P := I * 5 - M;
        IF (SOUNDFOURSTAT (P) = 0 ) THEN
          ELSE
            BEGIN
              SOUNDFOURSTAT (P) := (SOUNDFOURSTAT (P) / FOURCOUNT ) * 100;
              WRITE(SOUNDFOUR(P),SOUNDFOURSTAT(P));
              WRITE(" ")
            END;
          END;
        END;
      END PRINTFOUR;

```

```

PROCEDURE PRINTEND;
BEGIN
  IOCONTROL (3);
  WRITE (" PERCENTAGE OF WORDS WITH LAST SOUND AS NOTED.");
  WRITE(" ");
  WRITE("NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF STATED LENGTH IS :");
  WRITE(ECCOUNT);
  WRITE(" ");
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL HEADERCOUNT DO
    WRITE(HEADER(I));
    WRITE(" ");
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
    WRITEON(" ",CLASS(I)," ");
    IOCONTROL (2);
    WRITE(" ");
    IOCONTROL (2);
    FOR J := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
      BEGIN
        IF(ENDONE(J)=0) THEN
          WRITEON(ENDONE(J))
        ELSE
          BEGIN
            ENDONE(J) := ENDONE(J)/ECCOUNT*100 ;
            WRITEON(ENDONE(J))
          END;
        END;
      END PRINTEND;

```



```

PROCEDURE PRINTENDTWO;
BEGIN
  INTEGER P;
  IOCONTROL (3);
  WRITE("      PERCENTAGE OF WORDS LONGER THAN ONE SOUND WITH
ENDING      TWO SOUND COMBINATIONS AS NOTED.");
  WRITE(" ");
  WRITE("NUMBER OF WORDS IN SAMPLE OF STATED LENGTH IS :");
  WRITE(E_1COUNT);
  WRITE("-");
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL HEADERCOUNT DO
  WRITE(HEADER(I));
  WRITE(" ");
  FOR K := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
  BEGIN
    IOCONTROL (2);
    FOR L := 4 STEP -1 UNTIL 0 DO
    BEGIN
      WRITEON("          ",SOUNDTWO(K*5-L),"      ");
    END;
    IOCONTROL (2);
    WRITE(" ");
    IOCONTROL (2);
    FOR M := 4 STEP -1 UNTIL 0 DO
    BEGIN
      P := K*5-M;
      IF (ENDTWOSTAT (P) = 0) THEN
      WRITEON(ENDTWOSTAT (P))
      ELSE
      BEGIN
        ENDTWOSTAT(P) := (ENDTWOSTAT(P)/E_1COUNT)*100;
        ENDVEC2(5-M):=ENDVEC2(5-M)+ENDTWOSTAT(P);
        WRITEON(ENDTWOSTAT(P))
      END;
    END;
  END;
  WRITE(" ");
  WRITE("ANALYSIS OF NEXT TO LAST SOUND AS TO THE PERCENTAGE")
  WRITE("OF OCCURANCE IN THAT POSITION.");
  WRITE(" ");
  IOCONTROL (2);
  FOR J := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
  WRITEON(ENDVEC2(J))
  END PRINTENDTWO
;

```



```

PROCEDURE PRINTMUX1;
BEGIN
FOR S := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
BEGIN
B := 0;
FOR R := 1 UNTIL N DO
BEGIN
B := B + STATMUX1(R,S)
END;
FOR T := 1 UNTIL N DO
BEGIN
PMUX1(S,T) := (STATMUX1(T,S)/B);
END;
END;
WRITE(" ");
WRITE(" ");
IOCONTROL (3);
IOCONTROL (2);
WRITE (" PROBABILITY MATRIX FOR FIRST SOUNDS: ");
WRITE (" ");
IOCONTROL (2);
FOR I := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
BEGIN
WRITEON (" ",CLASS(I)," ")
END;
IOCONTROL (2);
WRITE (" ");
IOCONTROL (2);
FOR K := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
BEGIN
IOCONTROL (2);
WRITE (" ");
WRITE (" ");
IOCONTROL (2);
FOR J := 1 UNTIL N DO
BEGIN
WRITEON (PMUX1(J,K))
END;
END;
END PRINTMUX1;

```



```

PROCEDURE CLEARMEM;
BEGIN
  INTEGER P, S, T;
  P := 0;
  S := 0;
  T := 0;
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
  BEGIN
    VECTWO(I) := 0 ;
    VECTHREE(I) := 0 ;
    VECFOUR (I) := 0;
    ENDVEC2(I) := 0;
    ENDDONE(I) := 0;
    SOUNDCONE (I) := 0;
    FOR J := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
    BEGIN
      P := P + 1;
      ENDTWOSTAT (P) := 0;
      SOUNDTCSTAT (P) := 0;
      FOR K := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
      BEGIN
        S := S + 1;
        SOUNDTHREESTAT (S) := 0;
        FOR L := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
        BEGIN
          T := T + 1;
          SOUNDFOURSTAT (T) := 0
        END;
      END;
    END;
  END;
END CLEARMEM;

```



```

CLASS (1) := "F";
CLASS (2) := "N";
CLASS (3) := "P";
CLASS (4) := "S";
CLASS (5) := "V";
GENERATETWO;
GENERATETHREE;
GENERATEFOUR;
GETARRAY;
N := 1;
WHILE ( N > 0) DO
BEGIN
IOCTRL (3);
INITIALIZE;
CLEARMEM;
WHILE (GETWORD (WORD)) DO
BEGIN
CONVERT (CODE);
ONESOUND;
TWO SOUND;
THREESOUND;
FOURSOUND;
ENDSOUNDONE;
ENDSOUNDTWO;
END;
PRINTONE;
PRINTTWO;
PRINTTHREE;
PRINTFOUR;
PRINTEND;
PRINTENDTWO;
READ (N)
END;
N := 5;
PRINTMUX1
END.

```

```

COMMENT*****
ROMI MUST ALWAYS BE THE FIRST DATA SET FOLLOWING THE "%DATA"
CARD (JCL).
NOTE THAT ROMI IS WRITTEN SUCH THAT EACH CHARACTER OF ROMI
IS FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY (SEPARATED BY ONE SPACE) BY THE
CATEGORY TO WHICH IT BELONGS. TWO LETTERS JOINED BY A "-"
ARE READ AS A SINGLE LETTER.
*****;

```



\*\*\*\*\*

## COMPUTER PROGRAM NUMBER 2

\*\*\*\*\*

```
//COOK8 JOB (0405,1404,MA52),'SMC 2737',TIME=5
// EXEC ALGOLW,REGION=350K
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A,DCB=BLKSIZE=665,SPACE=(CYL,(3,1))
//ALGOL.SYSIN DD *
$ALGOL T=300,P=300
$NOLIST
```

BEGIN  
COMMENT

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

### FINAL PROGRAM OUTLINE:

1. DIMENSION AREA
2. PROCEDURE INITIALIZE
3.     "     SETCOUNT
4.     "     GENERATETWO
5.     "     GENERATETHREE
6.     "     GENERATEFOUR
7.     "     GENERATESIX
8.     "     GETARRAY
9. LOGICAL PROCEDURE GETWORD
10. PROCEDURE CONVERT
11.     "     PROB TWO
12.     "     DECIDE  
           (INCLUDES PATHS FOR 1,2,3,4,5,6, SOUND WORDS)
13.     "     COMPUTE NORM
14.     "     RAW ANALYSIS  
           (INCLUDES PATHS FOR 1,2,3,4,5,6, SOUND WORDS)
15.     "     COMPUTE ANY
16.     "     CLEAR MEM
17.     "     FINDSOUND
18.     "     ONESOUND
19.     "     GRAPH
20. MAIN PROGRAM

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
;



COMMENT INPUT DATA WRITTEN IN "ROMI" WITH AT LEAST ONE BLANK  
BETWEEN WORDS.  
WORD MUST START AND END ON SAME CARD.;

```
INTEGER DIM;
INTEGER SAMPLESIZE;
PROCEDURE DUMMY;
BEGIN
COMMENT ***** GLOBAL DECLARATIONS:          ;
INTEGER TWOPoint, ONEPOINT, SPACE;
INTEGER INDEX, POINTER, Z, TP, WP, HEADCOUNT, EPOINT, NUMBER;
INTEGER FOURPOINT;
INTEGER THREEPOINT;
INTEGER N;
STRING (80) TEXT;
STRING (36) WORD, CODE;
LOGICAL FOUND, BAD;
STRING (2) ARRAY ROMI (1::101,1::2);
STRING(6) ARRAY CLASS(0::3);
STRING(6) ARRAY SOUND TWO(0::15);
STRING(6) ARRAY SOUNDTHREE(0::63);
STRING(6) ARRAY SOUNDFOUR(0::255);
STRING(6) ARRAY SOUNDFIVE(0::1023);
STRING(6) ARRAY SOUNDSIX(0::4095);
STRING (80) ARRAY HEADER (1::10);
REAL ARRAY ONE1, ONE2, ONE3, ONE4, ONE5, ONE6, F6 (0::4,0::DIM);
REAL ARRAY ONETWO2, ONETWO3, ONETWO4, ONETWO5 (0::16,0::DIM);
REAL ARRAY ONETWO6, FIRSTLAST5, FIRSTLAST6 (0::16,0::DIM);
REAL ARRAY EE26 (0::16,0::DIM);
REAL ARRAY ONETWO33, ONETWO34, ONETWO35,
ONETWO36 (0::64,0::DIM);
REAL ARRAY ONETWO344, ONETWO345, ONETWO346,
F12EE26 (0::256,0::DIM);
REAL ARRAY ONETWO34E6, ONETWO34F5 (0::1024,0::DIM);
REAL ARRAY ALLSOUND (0::4096,0::DIM);
```



```

COMMENT *****
PROCEDURE INITIALIZE RESETS THE VALUES OF THE GLOBAL
COUNTERS USED THROUGHOUT THE PROGRAM. INITIALIZE ALSO READS
AND PRINTS THE DATA SET IDENTIFIER "HEADER," SETTING
"TEXT POINTER," "TP," TO 80 CAUSES THE PROCEDURE GETWORD
TO READ THE FIRST DATA CARD.
*****;

```

```

COMMENT*****
HEADERCOUNT IS THE NUMBER OF CARDS PRECEEDING THE DATA
WHICH DESCRIBE THE TYPE/QUALITY/ETC. OF THE DATA BUT ARE
NOT TO BE READ AS PART OF THE DATA.
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE INITIALIZE;
BEGIN
INDEX:=0;
READ (HEADCOUNT);
FOR I := 1 UNTIL HEADCOUNT DO
BEGIN
HEADER(I) := " ";
READCARD(HEADER(I));
END;
IOCONTROL (2);
WRITE(" ");
IOCONTROL (2);
TP := 80
END INITIALIZE;

```

```

PROCEDURE SETCOUNT;
BEGIN
FOR I := 1 UNTIL DIM DO
BEGIN
ONE1(4,I):=0;
ONE2(4,I):=0;
ONE3(4,I):=0;
ONE4(4,I):=0;
ONE5(4,I):=0;
ONE6(4,I):=0;
E6(4,I):=0;
ONETWO2(16,I):=0;
ONETWO3(16,I):=0;
ONETWO4(16,I):=0;
ONETWO5(16,I):=0;
ONETWO6(16,I):=0;
FIRSTLAST5(16,I):=0;
FIRSTLAST6(16,I):=0;
EE26(16,I):=0;
ONETWO33(64,I):=0;
ONETWO34(64,I):=0;
ONETWO35(64,I):=0;
ONETWO36(64,I):=0;
ONETWO344(256,I):=0;
ONETWO345(256,I):=0;
ONETWO346(256,I):=0;
F12EE26(256,I):=0;
ONETWO34E6(1024,I):=0;
ONETWO34E5(1024,I):=0;
ALLSOUND(4096,I):=0;
END;
END SETCOUNT;

```



```

COMMENT *****
PROCEDURE GENERATETWO PROVIDES THE 16 TWO-SOUND CLASS LABEL
DESIGNATIONS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER. THESE LABELS ARE
STORED IN THE ONE DIMENSION ARRAY "SOUND TWO." THE LABELS
CORRESPOND TO THE 15 ROWS OF THE SET OF REAL ARRAYS NAMED
"ONETWO_", "FIRSTLAST_", AND "FF26."
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE GENERATETWO;
BEGIN
  INTEGER Y;
  Y := 0;
  FOR I := 0 UNTIL 3 DO
  BEGIN
    FOR J := 0 UNTIL 3 DO
    BEGIN
      SOUND TWO(Y) := " ";
      SOUND TWO(Y)(0|1) := CLASS(I)(0|1);
      SOUND TWO(Y)(1|1) := CLASS(J)(0|1);
      Y := Y + 1;
    END;
  END;
END GENERATETWO;

```

```

COMMENT *****
PROCEDURE GENERATETHREE TAKES THE 15 ELEMENT ARRAY
"SOUND TWO" AND GENERATES THE 64 POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS OF
THE FIRST THREE SOUNDS OF A WORD IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.
THE 64 ELEMENTS ARE STORED IN THE ONE DIMENSIONAL ARRAY
"SOUND THREE" AND ARE USED AS LABELS FOR THE 64 ROWS OF THE
SET OF REAL ARRAYS "ONETWO3_."
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE GENERATETHREE;
BEGIN
  INTEGER Y;
  Y := 0;
  FOR I := 0 UNTIL 15 DO
  BEGIN
    FOR J := 0 UNTIL 3 DO
    BEGIN
      SOUNDTHREE(Y) := " ";
      SOUNDTHREE(Y)(0|2) := SOUND TWO(I)(0|2);
      SOUNDTHREE(Y)(2|1) := CLASS(J)(0|1);
      Y := Y + 1;
    END;
  END;
END GENERATETHREE;

```

```

PROCEDURE GENERATEFOUR;
BEGIN
  INTEGER Y;
  Y := 0;
  FOR I := 0 UNTIL 63 DO
  BEGIN
    FOR J := 0 UNTIL 3 DO
    BEGIN
      SOUNDFOUR(Y) := " ";
      SOUNDFOUR(Y)(0|3) := SOUNDTHREE(I)(0|3);
      SOUNDFOUR(Y)(3|1) := CLASS(J)(0|1);
      Y := Y + 1;
    END;
  END;
END GENERATEFOUR;

```



PROCEDURE GENERATESIX;

BEGIN

INTEGER X,Y;

Y := 0;

X := -1;

FOR I:=0 UNTIL 255 DO

BEGIN

FOR J := 0 UNTIL 3 DO

BEGIN

X :=X+1;

SOUNDFIVE(X):=" ";

SOUNDFIVE(X)(0|4):=SOUNDFOUR(I)(0|4);

SOUNDFIVE(X)(4|1):=CLASS(J)(0|1);

FOR K := 0 UNTIL 3 DO

BEGIN

SOUNDSIX(Y):=" ";

SOUNDSIX(Y)(0|5):=SOUNDFIVE(X)(0|5);

SOUNDSIX(Y)(5|1):=CLASS(K)(0|1);

Y:=Y+1

END;

END;

END;

END GENERATESIX;

COMMENT \*\*\*\*\*  
PROCEDURE GETARRAY READS IN THE 101 CHARACTERS USED BY THIS  
PROGRAM TO REPRESENT THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET.  
EACH SOUND REPRESENTATION IS PLACED IN A TWO COLUMN ARRAY  
"ROMI." COLUMN ONE IS THE SOUND REPRESENTATION AND COLUMN  
TWO CONTAINS THE CLASS: EITHER NASAL, FRICATIVE, STOP, OR  
VOWEL. THE NUMBER OF CARDS USED TO READ IN "ROMI" CANNOT  
BE VARIED WITHOUT ALTERING THE PROGRAM. THE NUMBER OF  
ELEMENTS IN "ROMI" IS NOT VARIABLE. "ROMI" IS PRINTED OUT  
A CARD AT A TIME, JUST AS IT IS TYPED IN THE DATA CARDS.  
\*\*\*\*\*;

PROCEDURE GETARRAY;

BEGIN

STRING(81) PHONOL;

INTEGER B,A;

B:=1;

A := 1;

WHILE (A <= 27) DO

BEGIN

PHONOL := " ";

READCARD (PHONOL);

TP:=0;

WHILE(TP <= 79)DO

BEGIN

WHILE (PHONOL (TP|1) =" ") AND (TP<=79) DO

TP:= TP+1;

IF ( TP = 80 ) THEN

BEGIN

IF (PHONOL (TP+1|1)~="~") THEN

BEGIN

ROMI (B,1): = PHONOL (TP|1);

TP: = TP+2;

END

ELSE

BEGIN

ROMI (B,1)(0|1): = PHONOL (TP|1);

ROMI (B,1)(1|1): = PHONOL (TP+2|1);

TP:=TP+4;

END;

ROMI (B,2): = PHONOL (TP|1);

B: = B+1;

TP := TP+1

END

ELSE

A := A+1;

END



```
END;  
TP := 80  
END GETARRAY;
```



```

COMMENT *****
LOGICAL PROCEDURE GETWORD READS THE INPUT DATA WRITTEN ON
"ROMI" INTO A BUFFER CALLED "TEXT," ONE CARD AT A TIME AND
ECHO PRINTS EACH CARD WITH A SEQUENTIAL NUMBER IDENTIFIER
"INDEX." THE BUFFER, "TEXT," IS SCANNED ONE CHARACTER AT
A TIME UNTIL A "WORD" IS BUILT. LEADING AND TRAILING
BLANKS DELIMIT A "WORD." "WORD" IS THE GLOBAL PARAMETER
OF STRING TYPE OF MAXIMUM LENGTH OF 36 CHARACTERS WHICH
IS DELIVERED TO THE MAIN PROGRAM AND SUBSEQUENT PROCEDURES.
WHEN THE CHARACTER "?" IS ENCOUNTERED ON A DATA CARD IN
OTHER THAN CARD COLUMN 1 THE LOGICAL VALUE OF "GETWORD" IS
SET TO FALSE THUS SIGNALLING THE END OF A DATA SET.
"WORDS" MUST START AND END ON THE SAME CARD.
*****;

```

```

LOGICAL PROCEDURE GETWORD (STRING(36) RESULT WORD);
BEGIN
  WP := 0;
  IF (TP=80) THEN
    BEGIN
      INDEX:=INDEX+1;
      READCARD (TEXT);
      TP:=0
    END;
  WHILE (TEXT(TP|1)=" ") DO
    BEGIN
      TP:=TP+1;
      IF (TP=80) THEN
        BEGIN
          READCARD (TEXT);
          INDEX:=INDEX+1;
          TP:=0
        END;
    END;
  WORD:=" ";
  WHILE (TP<80) AND (TEXT(TP|1)~=" ") DO
    BEGIN
      WORD (WP|1):= TEXT(TP|1);
      WP := WP + 1;
      TP := TP + 1
    END;
  WP := WP-1;
  WORD~="?"
END GETWORD;

```



```

COMMENT *****
PROCEDURE "CONVERT" OPERATES ON THE GLOBAL VARIABLE "WORD"
OBTAINED FROM "GETWORD." "WORD" IS SCANNED CHARACTER BY
CHARACTER TO OBTAIN EACH "ROMI" SOUND REPRESENTATION.
A BINARY SEARCH OF THE ARRAY "ROMI" IS CONDUCTED TO
OBTAIN THE SOUND CLASS EQUIVALENT FOR EACH "SOUND" OF
"WORD." A NEW STRING, "CODE," IS GENERATED FROM THE FOUR
SOUND DESIGNATIONS CORRESPONDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL
PHONETIC ALPHABET SPELLING OF "WORD." "CONVERT" IS ALSO
CAPABLE OF EDITING INPUT DATA AND PRINTS OUT A WARNING
LABEL ALONG WITH THE PARTICULAR "SOUND" REPRESENTATION
WHICH DID NOT APPEAR IN "ROMI" AND THE "WORD" IN WHICH THE
ERROR OCCURRED. A SAMPLE OUTPUT FROM "CONVERT" WOULD BE
"FVNSEVNN." THE COUNTER "Z" IS ALSO A GLOBAL VARIABLE,
AND TELLS THE NUMBER OF IPA SOUNDS IN EACH STRING "CODE."
"Z" IS USED TO DRIVE LATER PORTIONS OF THE PROGRAM.
IF A MISTAKE IS MADE ON A DATA CARD SUCH THAT A CHARACTER
STRING IS FOUND THAT IS NOT A MEMBER OF ROMI, THE "WORD"
CONTAINING THE UNKNOWN "SOUND" IS PRINTED OUT ALONG WITH
AN ERROR MESSAGE. WHEN THIS CONDITION ARISES, "BAD" IS SET
TO FALSE AND NO ANALYSIS IS DONE ON THE "CODE" BY THE
REMAINDER OF THE PROGRAM.
*****

```

```

PROCEDURE CONVERT (STRING(36) RESULT CODE):
BEGIN
  STRING(2) SOUND;
  INTEGER I,TEST;
  INTEGER LISTEND, LISTBEGIN, POINTER;
  CODE := " ";
  BAD := TRUE;
  I := 0;
  Z := 0;
  WHILE I<=WP DO
  BEGIN
    TEST := 0;
    FOUND := TRUE;
    SOUND:=" ";
    IF WORD (I+1|1)~="-" THEN
    BEGIN
      SOUND : = WORD (I|1);
      I:=I+1; END
    ELSE
    BEGIN
      SOUND(0|1):= WORD(I|1);
      SOUND(1|1):= WORD(I+2|1);
      I:=I+3
    END;
    LISTBEGIN:= 1;
    LISTEND := 101;
    POINTER := LISTEND;
    WHILE ( FOUND ) DO
    BEGIN
      TEST := TEST+1;
      IF SOUND < ROMI(POINTER,1) THEN
        LISTEND:= POINTER;
      IF SOUND > ROMI(POINTER,1) THEN
        LISTBEGIN:= POINTER;
      IF ( SOUND = ROMI ( POINTER,1 ))THEN
        FOUND := FALSE
      ELSE
      BEGIN
        IF (TEST = 12 ) THEN
        BEGIN
          WRITE(INDEX,TEXT);
          WRITE("ERONEOUS DATA","WORD = ",WORD, "SOUND = ",SOUND);
          FOUND := FALSE;
          I := WP+1;
          BAD := FALSE
        END;
        POINTER := TRUNCATE ( ( LISTEND + LISTBEGIN ) / 2 )
      END
    END
  END

```



```
END;  
END;  
CODE ( Z|1 ) := ROMI ( POINTER, 2 ) ( 0|1 );  
Z := Z+1;  
IF (BAD = FALSE) THEN  
Z := 1  
END;  
Z := Z-1  
END CONVERT;
```



```

COMMENT*****
PROCEDURE PROB_TWO CALCULATES THE PROBABILISTIC PROGRESSIONS
(PPI'S). THE PPI'S, WHEN CALCULATED, ARE REASSIGNED TO THE
CORRESPONDING BASE DATA FREQUENCIES ARRAYS. THE CALLING
ARGUMENTS ARE:
1) REAL ARRAY BASE: CORRESPONDS TO THE CUMMULATIVE
SOUND COMBINATION FOR WHICH THE PP IS BEING CALCULATED.
2) REAL ARRAY PARTPROB: THE ARRAY CONTAINING THE
"CONDITIONAL" PORTION OF THE PP.
3) REAL ARRAY OUTPUT: THE ARRAY TO WHICH THE PPI'S ARE TO
BE ASSIGNED. OUTPUT MUST BE DIMENSIONED IDENTICALLY WITH
BASE.
4) LC: THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN PARTPROB LESS ONE.
5) FNID: THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN BASE DIVIDED BY THE
NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN PART PROB LESS ONE.
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE PROB_TWO(REAL ARRAY BASE(*, *); REAL ARRAY PARTPROB
(*, *); REAL ARRAY OUTPUT(*, *); INTEGER VALUE LC, FNID);
BEGIN
  REAL B;
  INTEGER T, P;
  T := -1;
  FOR H := 0 UNTIL LC DO
  BEGIN
    FOR I := 0 UNTIL FNID DO
    BEGIN
      B := 0;
      T := T + 1;
      FOR J := 1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
      B := B + BASE(T, J) * PARTPROB(H, J);
      FOR K := 1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
      BEGIN
        IF (B = 0) THEN
          OUTPUT(T, K) := BASE(T, K) * PARTPROB(H, K) / B
        ELSE
          OUTPUT(T, 0) := -1
        END;
      END;
    END;
  END;
END PROB_TWO;

```



```

COMMENT*****
PROCEDURE DECIDE READS TEST SAMPLES, ANALYSES THEM AND
PRESENTS A SET OF NUMBERS TO THE ANALYST FOR A DECISION.
"SAMPLE SIZE" IS THE NUMBER OF WORDS IN THE TEST SAMPLE
LESS ONE.
"Q" COUNTS THE NUMBER OF WORDS IN A TEST SAMPLE FOR
PRINTING A IDENTIFICATION.
"N" COUNTS THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES (WHICH IS LIMITED ONLY BY
TIME AVAILABLE ON THE COMPUTER).
THE "CASE" STATEMENT ALLOWS THE SELECTION OF ONE PROGRAM
SEGMENT FROM A LIST FOR EXECUTION DEPENDING ON THE
ORDINAL VALUE OF THE "CASE" STATEMENT PARAMETER "P." THE
VALUE OF "P" DEPENDS ON "Z" AND IS ASSIGNED BY AN "IF"
STATEMENT.
**BY VARYING THE RANGE OF "P" WITH CHANGES TO THE "IF"
STATEMENT IN "DECIDE" AND "RAW ANALYSIS" THE PROGRAMMER
CAN SELECT THE PARTITION OF THE DATA TEST SETS AND SAMPLE
TEST SETS ACCORDING TO WORD LENGTH.
"T" TELL LATER PARTS OF "DECIDE" HOW MANY ROWS OF THE
ARRAY "DECISION" WERE USED FOR THAT WORD...
*****;
PROCEDURE DECIDE;
BEGIN
  REAL C,B;
  REAL ARRAY DECISION(0::9,1::NUMBER);
  REAL ARRAY SAVEDDECISION(0::SAMPLESIZE,1::NUMBER);
  INTEGER P,T,Q;
  INTFIELD SIZE:=3;
  Q:=0;
  N:=N+1;
  WRITE("SAMPLE NUMBER",N);
  FOR K:=0 UNTIL SAMPLESIZE DO
  BEGIN

    Q:=Q+1;
    FOUND:=GETWORD(WORD);
    CONVERT(CODE);
    WRITE(" "); IOCONTROL(2);
    WRITE("SAMPLE WORD NUMBER",Q,"IN CODE FORM IS:",CODE);
    WRITE(" "); IOCONTROL(2);

    IF(BAD=TRUE) THEN
    BEGIN

      IF(Z<=5) THEN P:=Z+1 ELSE P:=6;
      CASE P OF BEGIN

        COMMENT**** WORD LENGTH = ONE*****;

        BEGIN
          T:=0;
          FINDSOUND(0);
          ONEPOINT:=POINTER;
          FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
            DECISION(0,I):=ONE1(POINTER,I)
          END;

          COMMENT**** WORD LENGTH = TWO*****;

          BEGIN
            FINDSOUND(0);
            T:=1;
            ONEPOINT:=POINTER;
            FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
              DECISION(0,I):=ONE2(POINTER,I);
            FINDSOUND(1);
            POINTER:=ONEPOINT*4+POINTER;
            FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO

```



```

DECISION(1,I):=ONFTW02(POINTER,I);
END;

```

COMMENT\*\*\*\* WORD LENGTH = THREE\*\*\*\*\*;

```

BEGIN
T := 2;
FINDSOUND(0);
ONEPOINT:=POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(0,I):=ONE3(POINTER,I);
FINDSOUND(1);
POINTER:=ONEPOINT*4+POINTER;
TWOPOINT:=POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(1,I):=ONFTW03(POINTER,I);
FINDSOUND(2);
POINTER:=TWOPOINT*4+POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(2,I):=ONFTW033(POINTER,I);
END;

```

COMMENT\*\*\*\* WORD LENGTH = FOUR\*\*\*\*\*;

```

BEGIN
T := 3;
FINDSOUND(0);
ONEPOINT:=POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(0,I):=ONE4(POINTER,I);
FINDSOUND(1);
POINTER:=ONEPOINT*4+POINTER;
TWOPOINT:=POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(1,I):=ONETW04(POINTER,I);
FINDSOUND(2);
POINTER:=TWOPOINT*4+POINTER;
ONEPOINT:=POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(2,I):=ONFTW034(POINTER,I);
FINDSOUND(3);
POINTER:=ONEPOINT*4+POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(3,I):=ONFTW0344(POINTER,I);
END;

```

COMMENT\*\*\*\* WORD LENGTH = FIVE\*\*\*\*\*;

```

BEGIN
T := 4;
FINDSOUND(0);
ONEPOINT:=POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(0,I):=ONE5(POINTER,I);
FINDSOUND(1);
POINTER:=ONEPOINT*4+POINTER;
TWOPOINT:=POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(1,I):=ONFTW05(POINTER,I);
FINDSOUND(2);
POINTER:=TWOPOINT*4+POINTER;
THREEPOINT:=POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(2,I):=ONFTW035(POINTER,I);
FINDSOUND(3);
POINTER:=THREEPOINT*4+POINTER;
TWOPOINT:=POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(3,I):=ONFTW0345(POINTER,I);

```



```

FINDSOUND(4);
POINTER:=TWOPOINT*4+POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(4,I):=ONETWO3455(POINTER,I)
END;

```

COMMENT\*\*\*\* WORD LENGTH = SIX & GREATER\*\*\*\*;

```

BEGIN
T := 9;
FINDSOUND(0);
ONEPOINT:=POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(0,I):=ONE6(POINTER,I);
FINDSOUND(1);
POINTER:=ONEPOINT*4+POINTER;
TWOPOINT:=POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(1,I):=ONETWO6(POINTER,I);
FINDSOUND(2);
POINTER:=TWOPOINT*4+POINTER;
THREEPOINT:=POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(2,I):=ONETWO36(POINTER,I);
FINDSOUND(3);
POINTER:=THREEPOINT*4+POINTER;
FOURPOINT:=POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(3,I):=ONETWO346(POINTER,I);
FINDSOUND(Z);
EPOINT:=POINTER;
POINTER := ONEPOINT*4+POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(4,I):=FIRSTLAST6(POINTER,I);
POINTER:=FOURPOINT*4+EPOINT;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(8,I):=ONETWO3456(POINTER,I);
SPACE:=Z-1;
FINDSOUND(SPACE);
POINTER:=EPOINT*4+POINTER;
EPOINT:=POINTER;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(5,I):=EE26(POINTER,I);
POINTER:=FOURPOINT*15+EPOINT;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(6,I):=ALLSOUND(POINTER,I);
POINTER:=TWOPOINT*15+EPOINT;
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
DECISION(7,I):=F12EE26(POINTER,I)
END;
END;

```

COMMENT\*\*\*\*\*  
 HERE A COLUMN PRODUCT IS OBTAINED FROM THE ARRAY  
 "DECISION" AND ASSIGNED TO THE "KTH" ROW OF "SAVEDECISION."  
 ONE ROW IN "SAVEDECISION" IS GENERATED FOR EACH WORD IN THE  
 TEST SAMPLE SET.  
 \*\*\*\*\*

```

FOR J:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
BEGIN
DECISION(9,J):=1;
FOR I:=0 UNTIL T DO
DECISION(9,J):=DECISION(9,J)*DECISION(I,J);
END;
WRITE("VALIDITY FACTORS :");
WRITE(" "); IOCONTROL(2);
FOR J := 0 UNTIL T DO
BEGIN

```



```

FOR I := 1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
WRITEON(DECISION(J,I));
WRITE(" ")
END;
FOR J := 1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
SAVEDECISION(K,J):=DECISION(9,J)
END;
END:

```

```

COMMENT*****
THE NUMBERS FOR THE DECISION CRITERIA ARE OBTAINED FROM THE
ARRAY "SAVEDECISION" BY TAKING BOTH A COLUMN PRODUCT AND
COLUMN ARITHMETIC MEAN.
*****;

```

```

IF(SAMPLESIZE=0) THEN
BEGIN
FOR J:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO WRITEON(SAVEDECISION(0,J))
END
ELSE BEGIN
WRITE(" "); IOCONTROL(2);
WRITE("VALIDITY FACTOR PRODUCTS:");
FOR J:=0 UNTIL Q-1 DO
BEGIN
WRITE(" ");
FOR I:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
WRITEON(SAVEDECISION(J,I))
END;
FOR J:=1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
BEGIN
B:=1;
C:=0;
FOR I := 0 UNTIL SAMPLESIZE DO
BEGIN
B := B*SAVEDECISION(I,J);
C:=C+SAVEDECISION(I,J)
END;
C:=C/(SAMPLESIZE+1) ;
WRITE(" "); IOCONTROL(2);
WRITE(B);
WRITEON(C);
WRITE(" ")
END;
END;
END;
END DECIDE;

```



```

COMMENT*****
PROCEDURE COMPUTE_NORM REPRESENTS A CONVENIENT METHOD TO
GROUP MULTIPLE CALLS TO THE SAME PROCEDURE WITHOUT
CLUTTERING UP THE MAIN PROGRAM.
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE COMPUTE_NORM;
BEGIN
  COMPUTE_ANY(3,ONE1);
  COMPUTE_ANY(3,ONE2);
  COMPUTE_ANY(3,ONE3);
  COMPUTE_ANY(3,ONE4);
  COMPUTE_ANY(3,ONE5);
  COMPUTE_ANY(3,ONE6);
  COMPUTE_ANY(3,F6);
  COMPUTE_ANY(15,ONETWO2);
  COMPUTE_ANY(15,ONETWO3);
  COMPUTE_ANY(15,ONETWO4);
  COMPUTE_ANY(15,ONETWO5);
  COMPUTE_ANY(15,ONETWO6);
  COMPUTE_ANY(15,FIRSTLAST5);
  COMPUTE_ANY(15,FIRSTLAST6);
  COMPUTE_ANY(15,EE26);
  COMPUTE_ANY(63,ONETWO33);
  COMPUTE_ANY(63,ONETWO34);
  COMPUTE_ANY(63,ONETWO35);
  COMPUTE_ANY(63,ONETWO36);
  COMPUTE_ANY(255,ONETWO344);
  COMPUTE_ANY(255,ONETWO345);
  COMPUTE_ANY(255,ONETWO346);
  COMPUTE_ANY(255,F12EE26);
  COMPUTE_ANY(1023,ONETWO34F5);
  COMPUTE_ANY(1023,ONETWO34F6);
  COMPUTE_ANY(4095,ALLSOUND)
END COMPUTE_NORM;

```



```

COMMENT*****
PROCEDURE RAW_ANALYSIS USES AN IDENTICAL "CASE" STATEMENT
TO THAT USED IN "DECIDE" TO PARTITION THE DATA BASE SETS.
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE RAW_ANALYSIS;
BEGIN
  INTEGER P;
  IF (BAD=TRUE) THEN
  BEGIN
    POINTER:=0;
    IF (Z<=5) THEN P:=Z+1 ELSE P:=6;
    CASE P OF
      BEGIN

```

```

COMMENT*****WORDS WITH ONE SOUND*****;

```

```

ONESOUND(ONE1,0,4);

```

```

COMMENT*****WORDS WITH TWO SOUNDS*****;

```

```

BEGIN
  ONESOUND(ONE2,0,4);
  ONESOUND(ONETWO2,1,16)
END;

```

```

COMMENT*****WORDS WITH THREE SOUNDS*****;

```

```

BEGIN
  ONESOUND(ONE3,0,4);
  ONESOUND(ONETWO3,1,16);
  ONESOUND(ONETWO33,2,64)
END;

```

```

COMMENT*****WORDS WITH FOUR SOUNDS*****;

```

```

BEGIN
  ONESOUND(ONE4,0,4);
  ONESOUND(ONETWO4,1,16);
  ONESOUND(ONETWO34,2,64);
  ONESOUND(ONETWO344,3,256)
END;

```

```

COMMENT*****WORDS WITH FIVE SOUNDS*****;

```

```

BEGIN
  ONESOUND(ONE5,0,4);
  ONEPOINT:=POINTER;
  ONESOUND(ONETWO5,1,16);
  ONESOUND(ONETWO35,2,64);
  ONESOUND(ONETWO345,3,256);
  ONESOUND(ONETWO3455,4,1024);
  POINTER:=ONEPOINT;
  ONESOUND(FIRSTLAST5,4,16)
END;

```

```

COMMENT*****WORDS WITH SIX & GREATER SOUNDS*****;

```

```

BEGIN
  ONESOUND(ONE6,0,4);
  ONEPOINT:=POINTER;
  ONESOUND(ONETWO6,1,16);
  TWOPOINT:=POINTER;
  ONESOUND(ONETWO36,2,64);
  ONESOUND(ONETWO346,3,256);
  FOURPOINT:=POINTER;
  POINTER:=0;

```



```

ONESOUND(E6,Z,4);
SPACE:=ONEPOINT*4+POINTER;
FIRSTLAST6(SPACE,NUMBER):=FIRSTLAST6(SPACE,NUMBER)+1;
FIRSTLAST6(16,NUMBER):=FIRSTLAST6(16,NUMBER)+1;
FIRSTLAST6(SPACE,0):=1;
SPACE:=FOURPOINT*4+POINTER;
ONETWO34E6(SPACE,NUMBER):=ONETWO34E6(SPACE,NUMBER)+1;
ONETWO34E6(SPACE,0):=1;
ONETWO34E6(1024,NUMBER):=ONETWO34E6(1024,NUMBER)+1;
SPACE:=Z-1;
ONESOUND(FE26,SPACE,16);
SPACE:=FOURPOINT*16+POINTER;
ALLSOUND(SPACE,NUMBER):=ALLSOUND(SPACE,NUMBER)+1;
ALLSOUND(SPACE,0):=1;
ALLSOUND(4096,NUMBER):=ALLSOUND(4096,NUMBER)+1;
SPACE:=TWOPOINT*16+POINTER;
F12EE26(SPACE,NUMBER):=F12EE26(SPACE,NUMBER)+1;
F12EE26(SPACE,0):=1;
F12EE26(256,NUMBER):=F12EE26(256,NUMBER)+1
END;

END;
END;
END RAW_ANALYSIS;

```



```

COMMENT*****
PROCEDURE COMPUTE_ANY IS EXECUTED ONCE FOR EACH ARRAY
CONTAINING FREQUENCIES PER LANGUAGE. THE LAST ROW OF EACH
DATA ARRAY CONTAINS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS WHICH HAVE
FREQUENCY DATA STORED IN THE CORRESPONDING COLUMN. THIS
TOTAL IS DIVIDED INTO EACH ENTRY IN THE COLUMN GIVING
A PERCENTAGE OF OCCURRENCE FOR THAT SOUND COMBINATION
WITHIN THE GIVEN PARTITION.
THE CALLING ARGUEMENTS ARE:
1). INTEGER ITERATION: THE SUBSCRIPT OF THE LAST ROW IN
THE ARRAY WHICH HAS FREQUENCY INFORMATION IN IT. IN
GENERAL IT ROW DIMENSION OF THE ARRAY BEING PASSED IN LESS 1
2) RAW_NUMBERS: THE ARRAY BEING NORMALIZED.
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE COMPUTE_ANY(INTEGER VALUE ITERATION;REAL ARRAY
RAW_NUMBERS(*,*))
BEGIN
  INTEGER T;
  T := ITERATION+1;
  IF(RAW_NUMBERS(T,NUMBER)≠0) THEN
  BEGIN
    FOR K := 0 UNTIL ITERATION DO
      RAW_NUMBERS(K,NUMBER):=RAW_NUMBERS(K,NUMBER)/RAW_NUMBERS
      (T,NUMBER)
    END;
  END COMPUTE_ANY;

```







```

COMMENT*****
PROCEDURE FINDSOUND IS CALLED FROM "DECIDE" AND RETURNS A
VALUE OF "POINTER" CORRESPONDING TO THE SUBSCRIPT OF THE
SOUND IN THE ARRAY "CLASS." BECAUSE ALL THE SOUND
COMBINATIONS ARE POWERS OF FOUR, IT IS A SIMPLE MATTER TO
COMPUTE SAY A TWO-SOUND COMBINATION BY REMEMBERING WHAT THE
FIRST SOUND WAS, MULTIPLYING THE FIRST SOUND SUBSCRIPT BY 4
AND ADDING THE SECOND SOUND SUBSCRIPT. THE BASIC IDEA OF
MODULO 4 ARITHMETIC. NO MATTER WHAT SOUND COMBINATION IS
THE OBJECTIVE OF THE SEARCH, THE PROGRAM ONLY SEARCHES A
LIST OF FOUR ELEMENTS. "WS" TELL "FINDSOUND" WHICH SOUND
IN THE WORD TO LOOK AT.
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE FINDSOUND(INTEGER VALUE WS);
BEGIN
POINTER:=0;
WHILE(CODE(WS|1)≠CLASS(POINTER)) DO
POINTER:=POINTER+1;
END FINDSOUND;

```

```

COMMENT*****
PROCEDURE ONESOUND IS CALLED FROM RAW ANALYSIS. IT
OPERATES ON THE SAME PRINCIPLE AS "FINDSOUND" EXCEPT THAT IT
ALSO INCREMENTS THE FREQUENCY COUNT IN THE APPROPRIATE ARRAY
"OUTPUT" AND INCREMENTS THE TOTAL WORD COUNTER WITHIN
"OUTPUT." THE RAW OF "OUTPUT" WHICH CONTAINS THE WORD
COUNTER MUST BE SPECIFIED BY THE ARGUMENT "LENGTH."
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE ONESOUND(REAL ARRAY OUTPUT(*, *); INTEGER VALUE
WS, LENGTH);
BEGIN
INTEGER PIN;
PIN := POINTER; POINTER:=0;
WHILE(CODE(WS|1)≠CLASS(POINTER)) DO
POINTER:=POINTER+1;
POINTER:=PIN*4+POINTER;
OUTPUT(POINTER, NUMBER):=OUTPUT(POINTER, NUMBER)+1;
OUTPUT(LENGTH, NUMBER):=OUTPUT(LENGTH, NUMBER)+1;
OUTPUT(POINTER, 0):=1
END ONESOUND;

```



```

COMMENT*****
PROCEDURE SINGLE_PROBS COMPUTES THE ACTUAL PROBABILITY OF A
LANGUAGE GIVEN ANY SINGLE SOUND WHICH THE PROGRAM LOOKS AT
AS A SEPARATE ENTITY. I.E., THE FIRST SOUND OF EACH WORD
AND THE LAST SOUND OF WORDS SIX SOUND AND GREATER IN LENGTH.
THE ASSUMPTION IS MADE THAT ALL LANGUAGES ARE EQUALLY
PROBABLE.

```

```

*****

```

```

PROCEDURE SINGLE_PROBS;
BEGIN
  REAL B,C,D,E,F,G,H;
  FOR I := 0 UNTIL 3 DO
  BEGIN
    B:=C:=D:=E:=F:=G:=H:=0;
    FOR J := 1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
    BEGIN
      B := B+ONE1(I,J);
      C := C+ ONE2(I,J);
      D := D+ ONE3(I,J);
      E := E+ ONE4(I,J);
      F := F+ ONE5(I,J);
      G := G+ ONE6(I,J);
      H:=H+E6(I,J)
    END;
    FOR K := 1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
    BEGIN
      IF(B<=0) THEN
        ONE1(I,K):=ONE1(I,K)/B ;
      IF(C<=0) THEN
        ONE2(I,K):=ONE2(I,K)/C ;
      IF(D<=0) THEN
        ONE3(I,K):=ONE3(I,K)/D ;
      IF(E<=0) THEN
        ONE4(I,K):=ONE4(I,K)/E ;
      IF(F<=0) THEN
        ONE5(I,K):=ONE5(I,K)/F ;
      IF(G<=0) THEN
        ONE6(I,K):=ONE6(I,K)/G ;
      IF(H<=0) THEN
        E6(I,K):=E6(I,K)/H;
    END;
  END;
END SINGLE_PROBS;

```



```

COMMENT*****
PROCEDURE GRAPH PROVIDES A CONVENIENT GRAPHICAL
REPRESENTATION OF ANY DATA ARRAY USED AT ANY POINT IN THE
PROGRAM.  THE CALLING ELEMENTS ARE:
1) DATA: THE ARRAY TO BE GRAPHED.
2) LABEL: THE STRING ARRAY WITH LABELS CORRESPONDING TO
DATA.
3) COUNT: THE LAST ROW SUBSCRIPT OF "DATA" WHICH CONTAINS
INFORMATION TO BE GRAPHED, I.E., ROW DIMENSION OF DATA LESS
ONE.
4) SCALE: NUMBER OF PERCENTAGE POINTS PER PRINT SPACE,
EITHER 1 OR 2.
5) HEADING: 10 IF GRAPH IS TO SHOW RANGE OF ZERO TO ONE
HUNDRED. 5 IF RANGE IS ZERO TO FIFTY.
6) WIDTH: WIDTH OF GRAPH PRINT SPACE, 50 OR 100.
7) TOGGLE: COLUMN TO CHECK TO SEE IF THAT ROW CONTAINS
ANY NUMBER OTHER THAN ZERO. IS SET TO ZERO FOR ALL CASES.

```

```

GRAPH WILL PRINT A LETTER CORRESPONDING TO THE ORDER OF THE
BASE DATA SETS.  A = LANGUAGE 1, B = LANGUAGE 2, ETC.
IF TWO VALUES ARE IDENTICAL ON A LINE OF THE GRAPH "*" IS
PRINTED.  IF A WIDTH OF 50 AND SCALE OF "1" IS SELECTED,
NORMALIZED SETS OF DATA CAN BE REPRESENTED BECAUSE THE
VALUE WHICH IS GREATER THAN 50 WILL BE PRINTED IN THE RIGHT
MARGIN OF THE GRAPH.
*****;

```

```

PROCEDURE GRAPH (REAL ARRAY DATA(*,*);
STRING(6) ARRAY LABEL(*);
INTEGER VALUE COUNT,SCALE,HEADING ,WIDTH,TOGGLE);
BEGIN
STRING(1) OVERFLOW;
INTEGER AMT,BIG,LINES;
LOGICAL TOO_BIG;
STRING(17) FLAG;
STRING(1) ARRAY MATRIX (0::WIDTH);

```

```

PROCEDURE HORIZ_LINE;
BEGIN
IOCONTROL(2); WRITE(" ");
FOR I :=0 UNTIL WIDTH DO
BEGIN
IF(I REM 5 = 0 ) THEN
WRITEON("+") ELSE WRITEON("-")  END:
END HORIZ_LINE;

```

```

PROCEDURE HORIZ_HEAD;
BEGIN
INTEGER P;
WRITE(" ");
IOCONTROL(2); WRITE(" ");
IF(WIDTH=50) THEN INTFIELD SIZE:=3 ELSE INTFIELD SIZE:=8;
FOR I := 1 UNTIL 10 DO
BEGIN
P := I*HEADING ; WRITEON(P)
END;
END HORIZ_HEAD;

```

```

FLAG:=" ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPR";
HORIZ_HEAD;
HORIZ_LINE;
LINES:=0;
FOR I := 0 UNTIL COUNT DO
BEGIN
TOO_BIG:=FALSE;
OVERFLOW:=" ";
IF(DATA(I,TOGGLE)=-1) THEN
BEGIN
LINES:=LINES+1;
FOR J := 0 UNTIL WIDTH DO
BEGIN
MATRIX(J) := " ";

```



```

FOR K := 1 UNTIL NUMBER DO
BEGIN
  AMT:=ROUND((DATA(I,K)*100)/SCALE);
  IF(J=WIDTH)AND(AMT>J) THEN BEGIN
    TOO_BIG:=TRUE;
    OVERFLOW(0|1):= FLAG(K|1);
    BIG:=AMT
  END;
  IF(AMT=J) THEN
  BEGIN
    IF(MATRIX(J)~=" ") THEN
    MATRIX(J) := "*"
  ELSE  MATRIX(J) := FLAG(K|1)
  END;
  END;
  END;
  IOCONTROL(2);
  WRITE(LABEL(I),"|");
  FOR H := 0 UNTIL WIDTH DO
  BEGIN
    WRITEON(MATRIX(H))
  END;
  WRITEON("|");
  INTERFIELDSIZE:=3;
  IF(TOO_BIG=TRUE) THEN  WRITEON(OVERFLOW,BIG) ;
  IF(COUNT<16) THEN
  BEGIN
    WRITE("      |");
    FOR T := 0 UNTIL WIDTH DO  WRITEON(" "); WRITEON("|")
  END;
  END;
  IF(LINES=50) THEN
  BEGIN
    LINES:=0;
    HORIZ_LINE;
    HORIZ_HEAD;
    IOCONTROL(3);  WRITE("CONTINUED");
    WRITE(" ");
    HORIZ_HEAD;
    HORIZ_LINE
  END;
  END;
  IOCONTROL(2);
  HORIZ_LINE;
  HORIZ_HEAD ;
  WRITE(" "); WRITE("SAMPLE SIZES ARE :");
  AMT := COUNT+1;
  IOCONTROL(2);
  FOR I := 1 UNTIL NUMBER DO WRITEON(DATA(AMT,I))
END GRAPH;

```



```

COMMENT*****
MAIN PROGRAM: GREATER FLEXIBILITY WAS REALIZED BY
ENCLOSING THE ENTIRE PROGRAM IN THE "DUMMY" PROCEDURE.
THIS ALLOWS THE PROGRAMMER TO SPECIFY, WITH THE VALUE OF
"DIM" HOW MANY LANGUAGES ARE TO BE LOADED AS BASE DATA.
*****;

```

```

CLASS(0):= " ";
CLASS(0)(0|1):="F";
CLASS(1):=" ";
CLASS(1)(0|1):="N";
CLASS(2):=" ";
CLASS(2)(0|1):="S";
CLASS(3):=" ";
CLASS(3)(0|1):="V";

```

```

GENERATE TWO;
GENERATE THREE;
GENERATE FOUR;
GENERATE SIX;

```

```

GET ARRAY;

```

```

SET COUNT;

```

```

NUMBER := 0;
CLEAR MEM(-1);
N := 1;

```

```

WHILE(N>0) AND(NUMBER<DIM) DO
BEGIN
NUMBER := NUMBER + 1 ;

```

```

INITIALIZE;
CLEAR MEM(0);

```

```

WHILE(GETWORD(WORD)) DO
BEGIN
CONVERT(CODE) ;
RAW ANALYSIS
END;

```

```

COMPUTE NORM;

```

```

READ(N)
END;

```



```

GRAPH(ONE1 ,CLASS,3,2,10,50,0);
GRAPH(ONE2,CLASS,3,1, 5,50,0);
GRAPH(ONE3,CLASS,3,1, 5,50,0);
GRAPH(ONE4,CLASS,3,1, 5,50,0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH(ONE5 ,CLASS,3,1, 5,50,0);
GRAPH(ONE6 ,CLASS,3,1, 5,50,0);
GRAPH(E6 ,CLASS,3,1, 5,50,0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH(ONETWO2 ,SOUNDTWO, 15, 1, 5, 50, 0 );
GRAPH(ONETWO3 ,SOUNDTWO, 15, 1, 5, 50, 0 );
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH(ONETWO4 ,SOUNDTWO, 15, 1, 5, 50, 0 );
GRAPH(ONETWO5 ,SOUNDTWO, 15, 1, 5, 50, 0 );
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH(ONETWO6 ,SOUNDTWO, 15, 1, 5, 50, 0 );
GRAPH(FIRSTLAST5 ,SOUNDTWO, 15, 1, 5, 50, 0 );
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH(FIRSTLAST6 ,SOUNDTWO, 15, 1, 5, 50, 0 );
GRAPH(EE26 ,SOUNDTWO,15,1, 5,50,0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ONETWO33 ,SOUNDTHREE , 63, 1, 5, 50, 0);
GRAPH (ONETWO34 ,SOUNDTHREE , 63, 1, 5, 50, 0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ONETWO35 ,SOUNDTHREE , 63, 1, 5, 50, 0);
GRAPH (ONETWO36 ,SOUNDTHREE , 63, 1, 5, 50, 0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ONETWO344 ,SOUNDFOUR , 255, 1, 5, 50, 0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ONETWO345 ,SOUNDFOUR , 255, 1, 5, 50, 0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ONETWO346 ,SOUNDFOUR , 255, 1, 5, 50, 0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (F12EE26 ,SOUNDFOUR , 255, 1, 5, 50, 0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ONETWO34E5,SOUNDFIVE ,1023 ,1 , 5 ,50 ,0 );
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ONETWO34E6,SOUNDFIVE ,1023 ,1 , 5 ,50 ,0 );
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ALLSOUND ,SOUNDSIX ,4095 ,1 , 5 ,50 ,0 );

```



SINGLE PROBS:  
 PROB\_TWO(ONETWO2, ONE2, ONETWO2, 3, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(ONETWO3, ONE3, ONETWO3, 3, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(ONETWO33, ONETWO3, ONETWO33, 15, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(ONETWO4, ONE4, ONETWO4, 3, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(ONETWO34, ONETWO4, ONETWO34, 15, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(ONETWO344, ONETWO34, ONETWO344, 63, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(ONETWO5, ONE5, ONETWO5, 3, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(ONETWO35, ONETWO5, ONETWO35, 15, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(ONETWO345, ONETWO35, ONETWO345, 63, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(ONETWO34E5, ONETWO345, ONETWO34E5, 255, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(FIRSTLAST5, ONE5, FIRSTLAST5, 3, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(ONETWO6, ONE6, ONETWO6, 3, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(ONETWO36, ONETWO6, ONETWO36, 15, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(ONETWO346, ONETWO36, ONETWO346, 63, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(ONETWO34E6, ONETWO346, ONETWO34E6, 255, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(EE26, EE6, EE26, 3, 3);  
 PROB\_TWO(F12EE26, ONETWO6, F12EE26, 15, 15);  
 PROB\_TWO(ALLSOUND, ONETWO346, ALLSOUND, 255, 15);  
 PROB\_TWO(FIRSTLAST6, ONE6, FIRSTLAST6, 3, 3);



```

GRAPH(ONE1 ,CLASS,3,1, 5,50,0);
GRAPH(ONE2,CLASS,3,1, 5,50,0);
GRAPH(ONE3,CLASS,3,1, 5,50,0);
GRAPH(ONE4,CLASS,3,1, 5,50,0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH(ONE5 ,CLASS,3,1, 5,50,0);
GRAPH(ONE6 ,CLASS,3,1, 5,50,0);
GRAPH(EE6 ,CLASS,3,1, 5,50,0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH(ONETWO2 ,SOUNDTWO, 15, 1, 5, 50, 0 );
GRAPH(ONETWO3 ,SOUNDTWO, 15, 1, 5, 50, 0 );
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH(ONETWO4 ,SOUNDTWO, 15, 1, 5, 50, 0 );
GRAPH(ONETWO5 ,SOUNDTWO, 15, 1, 5, 50, 0 );
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH(ONETWO6 ,SOUNDTWO, 15, 1, 5, 50, 0 );
GRAPH(FIRSTLAST5 ,SOUNDTWO, 15, 1, 5, 50, 0 );
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH(FIRSTLAST6 ,SOUNDTWO, 15, 1, 5, 50, 0 );
GRAPH(EE26 ,SOUNDTWO,15,1, 5,50,0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ONETWO33 ,SOUNDTHREE , 63, 1, 5, 50, 0);
GRAPH (ONETWO34 ,SOUNDTHREE , 63, 1, 5, 50, 0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ONETWO35 ,SOUNDTHREE , 63, 1, 5, 50, 0);
GRAPH (ONETWO36 ,SOUNDTHREE , 63, 1, 5, 50, 0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ONETWO344 ,SOUNDFOUR , 255, 1, 5, 50, 0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ONETWO345 ,SOUNDFOUR , 255, 1, 5, 50, 0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ONETWO346 ,SOUNDFOUR , 255, 1, 5, 50, 0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (F12EE26 ,SOUNDFOUR , 255, 1, 5, 50, 0);
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ONETWO34E5,SOUNDFIVE ,1023 ,1 , 5 ,50 ,0 );
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ONETWO34E6,SOUNDFIVE ,1023 ,1 , 5 ,50 ,0 );
IOCONTROL(3);
GRAPH (ALLSOUND ,SOUNDSIX ,4095 ,1 , 5 ,50 ,0 );
IOCONTROL(3);

```



```

READ(SAMPLESIZE);
N := 0 ;

WHILE(SAMPLESIZE $\neq$ -1) DO
BEGIN
TP := 80;
DECIDE;
IOCONTROL(3);
READ(SAMPLESIZE)
END;

END;

READ(DIM);
DUMMY
END.

```



COMMENT\*\*\*\*\*  
 THE DATA DECK IS TO BE STACKED AS FOLLOWS:  
 1). CARD WITH THE NUMBER OF LANGUAGES FOR BASE DATA  
 ANALYSIS.  
 2). ROMI.  
 3). CARD WITH THE NUMBER OF CARDS WHICH CONTAIN  
 IDENTIFYING INFORMATION ABOUT THE BASE DATA ELEMENTS.  
 THIS IS ASSIGNED AS HEADCOUNT.  
 4). DATA CARDS CONTAINING ROMI REPRESENTATIONS OF THE IPA  
 SPELLING OF WORDS. A WORD CANNOT BE STARTED ON ONE CARD AND  
 CONTINUED ON THE NEXT.  
 5). CARD WITH "%" IN COLUMN 9 TO SIGNAL END OF DATA BASE  
 SET.  
 6). CARD WITH -1, IF NO MORE BASE DATA SETS FOLLOW. ANY  
 NUMBER OTHER THAN ZERO WILL SIGNAL THAT ANOTHER SET  
 WILL FOLLOW. SUGGESTED SEQUENCE IS ONE THROUGH FOUR WITH A  
 ZERO FOLLOWING THE FINAL BASE DATA SET, THEN THEN NUMBERS  
 ONE THROUGH "N" FOR THE TEST DATA SAMPLES, WITH A -1  
 FOLLOWING THE FINAL TEST DATA SET.  
 \*\*\*\*\*;

COMMENT\*\*\*\*\*  
 ROMI MUST ALWAYS BE THE FIRST DATA SET FOLLOWING THE "%DATA"  
 CARD (JCL). THE NUMBER "5" SHOWN BELOW TELL HOW MANY SETS  
 OF REFERENCE DATA WILL BE USED IN THE INITIAL SETUP.  
 NOTE THAT ROMI IS WRITTEN SUCH THAT EACH CHARACTER OF ROMI  
 IS FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY (SEPARATED BY ONE SPACE) BY THE  
 CATEGORY TO WHICH IT BELONGS. TWO LETTERS JOINED BY A "-"  
 ARE READ AS A SINGLE LETTER.  
 \*\*\*\*\*;



%DATA

A	V	5	A-A	V	A-B	V	A-E	V	A-I	V	A-N	F	A-R	V	A-U	V
B	S		B-B	F	B-V	S										
C	V		C-C	S	C-F	V	C-H	F	C-I	V	C-Q	V				
D	S		D-D	S	D-Z	S										
E	V		E-E	V	E-I	V	E-Q	V	E-R	V	E-S	V				
F	F		F-F	S												
G	F		G-A	V	G-B	F	G-F	F	G-G	S						
H	F		H-H	F	H-W	N										
I	V		I-I	V	I-R	V	I-T	V	I-U	V						
J	N		J-A	F	J-N	N	J-U	V								
K	S		K-X	S	K-Z	F										
L	N		L-L	N												
M	N		M-J	N												
N	N		N-J	N	N-N	N	N-Q	N	N-U	S						
O	V		O-E	V	O-O	V	O-U	V								
P	S		P-F	S												
Q	F		Q-A	F	Q-Q	S										
R	N		R-B	F	R-R	N	R-T	N								
S	F		S-H	F	S-S	F										
T	S		T-C	S	T-H	F	T-L	S	T-M	S	T-S	S	T-T	S		
U	V		U-H	V	U-Q	V	U-R	F	U-S	V	U-T	V	U-U	V		
V	F		V-V	V												
W	N		W-W	V												
X	F		X-X	F												
Y	V		Y-U	N	Y-Y	V										
Z	F		Z-C	F	Z-H	F	Z-Z	F								
3-R	V															



%DATA

A	V	A-A	V	A-B	V	A-E	V	A-I	V	A-N	F	A-R	V	A-U	V
B	S	B-B	S	B-V	S										
C	V	C-C	S	C-E	V	C-H	F	C-I	V	C-Q	V				
O	S	O-O	S	D-Z	S										
E	V	E-E	V	E-I	V	E-Q	V	E-R	V	E-S	V				
F	T	F-F	S												
G	T	G-A	V	G-B	F	G-F	F	G-G	S						
H	T	H-T	F	H-W	N										
I	V	I-I	V	I-R	V	I-T	V	I-U	V						
J	N	J-A	F	J-N	N	J-U	V								
K	N	K-X	S	K-Z	F										
L	N	L-L	N												
M	N	M-J	N												
N	N	N-J	N	N-N	N	N-Q	N	N-U	S						
O	V	O-E	V	O-O	V	O-U	V								
P	S	P-T	S												
Q	T	Q-A	F	Q-Q	S										
R	N	R-B	F	R-R	N	R-T	N								
S	T	S-H	F	S-S	F										
T	S	T-C	S	T-H	F	T-L	S	T-M	S	T-S	S	T-T	S		
U	V	U-H	V	U-Q	V	U-R	F	U-S	V	U-T	V	U-U	V		
V	T	V-V	V												
W	N	W-W	V												
X	T	X-X	F												
Y	V	Y-U	N	Y-Y	V										
Z	T	Z-C	F	Z-H	F	Z-Z	F								
3-R	V														



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